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NAVAL AERONAUTICS.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the science of aerial navigation has reached that point where air craft must form an important part of our naval force for offensive and defensive operations. This is the policy that has accordingly been adopted. Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., retired, in charge of aviation in the Navy, is recognized as one of the leading men in this science in the world. Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., an aviator of recognized ability, has had charge of the aviation camp at Annapolis, under Captain Chambers. He has contributed largely to the development of naval aviation by practical work in experimentation and in training personnel for flying. Several other officers and a detachment of men are working with Lieutenant Towers. The Navy has other qualified aviators and some students of aviation to assist in further development. Captain Chambers will continue his excellent work at the Navy Department. Capt. Mark L. Bristol has been assigned to duty under the Aid for Operations to have charge of the study and development of the art of aerial warfare for the Navy.

It has been decided by a board of naval officers that Pensacola is the best location in this country for a naval aeronautical center. The Secretary has approved the finding of this board and selected the naval station, Pensacola, Fla., for a naval aeronautical station. The aviation camp at Annapolis will be transferred there and a flying school in charge of Lieutenant Towers will be permanently established. The battleship Mississippi, as we noted last week, has been detached from the Reserve Fleet and assigned as aeronautical station ship at Pensacola. She will sail in a few days. Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin, a qualified aviator, student of aviation and an officer of much mechanical ability, has been assigned to special aeronautical duty on board the Mississippi. He is to take up the problem of the work of air craft at sea with the fleet.

This new impetus to aeronautics in our Navy is only the beginning of a program that has been mapped out. The flying school at Pensacola, working with the Mississippi, will produce trained personnel and evolve a complete system of training. A scheme for systematically carrying out experiments and tests and bringing outside experts into close touch with our work will be developed. The designers of air craft in the United States and of the world, if possible, will be invited and induced by substantial financial assistance to provide for our Navy the best type of air craft obtainable. The question of airships (dirigibles) has already been considered. The purchase of airships for experiment and the training of personnel will be taken up soon. The manufacture of air craft in this country will be encouraged.

When the Navy Department goes to Congress for financial assistance, it will not be based upon theories but upon actual experience and practical results.

The success of the administration of the Philippines is giving to the U.S. Government ideas as to the handling of cognate problems such as that involved in the disposition of the resources of the territory of Alaska. Secretary of the Interior Lane in his recommendation of the best method of developing them takes a leaf out of our experience in the Philippines. "In my judgment," says Mr. Lane, "the way to deal with the problem of Alaskan resources is to establish a board of directors

to have this work in charge. Into the hands of this board or commission I would give all the national assets in that territory, to be used primarily for her improvement—her lands, fisheries, Indians, Eskimos, seals, forests, mines, waterways, railroads—all that the nation owns, cares for, controls, or regulates. Congress should determine in broad outline the policies which this board in a liberal discretion should elaborate and administer, much as is done as to the Philippines." This is another of the proofs of the healthy lines upon which our administration in the Philippines was begun by the officers of the Army upon whom first fell the duty of bringing modern methods of government and development into the archipelago.

ADMIRALS AND VICE ADMIRALS.

As the result of the recommendation of Secretary Daniels legislation for higher grades in the Navy at this session appears to be assured. The Secretary has announced himself as favoring the creation of four vice admirals. The House Committee at last session committed itself to a policy by which the commanding officers of the fleet should hold the rank of Admiral, and those second in command that of vice admiral. If the commander of a fleet retires while he holds this temporary rank, he retires as rear admiral. The same is to be true of the vice admirals of the fleet, according to the plans of the committee. In the opinion of the members of the committee the establishment of the rank of admiral for the commanders of the fleets would accomplish more in a diplomatic way than the creation of four permanent vice admirals. It is insisted that a United States fleet would rarely if ever be called upon to co-operate with a fleet in the command of an admiral of some other navy, and our commanders would therefore not be outranked. If the grade of admiral should be made permanent, it is argued, we might not have the admirals afloat as when an officer reached that grade he would probably be stationed at Washington on some important board. What the committee insists that the country needs is the assurance that it will always have an admiral in command of each of its large fleets. In all probability an amendment will be attached to the Naval Appropriation bill providing for admirals and vice admirals. In urging some legislation on this line Secretary Daniels gave out the following statement:

"The necessity for vice admirals is recognized by every navy in the world except our own. Every nation in the world except the French and ourselves have five or more admirals and eleven or more vice admirals, and it is not something that should cause surprise for the Secretary of the Navy to ask for four vice admirals to command our fleets. Indeed the surprise is that Congress has not heretofore created vice admirals. I believe the reasons are so strong that when presented to the Naval Committee the recommendation will meet with approval. The very words 'rear admiral' were coined to designate the subordinate division commander in the rear, who was called upon only when the admiral or vice admiral found need of his assistance. In other navies, an admiral commands the fleet, a vice admiral commands a squadron, and a rear admiral a division. We have always put officers in the third grade position to handle first grade work, and that it has been well handled is due to the force and strength of our commander-in-chief's personality, despite the lack of the assistance that title and recognized rank would give him.

"The commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet is responsible for the safety of 20,000 officers and men and \$250,000,000 worth of ships. Commanders-in-chief of our Pacific and Asiatic Fleets have heavy responsibilities, and we need the grade of vice admiral not only for the precedence, but also because we actually need them for the more efficient command of fleets and squadrons in war. At present vessels of three of our fleets are in positions where it would be greatly to our advantage to have vice admirals in command; it is quite conceivable that a vice admiral might be needed in another quarter at the same time; and, to repeat, the necessity for higher rank for officers in command is recognized by every nation in the world but our own. The following table will show the actual condition of the ranking personnel of navies to-day:

	Admirals of the fleet.	Vice Admirals.	Rear Admirals.
England	3	12	22
Germany	2	5	11
United States ...	1	..	..
France .....	..	..	15
Japan	3	8	18
Russia .....	..	8	18
Italy .....	..	1	18
Austria .....	..	1	3

"This nation does not desire vice admirals in order to take precedence over officers of other navies, but rather to place our officers on an equality with foreign officers. Several instances have occurred which showed the urgent necessity for this rank in our dealings with other navies."

Among the advancements of the "additional" officers of the Army during the last fiscal year, the Cavalry led with thirty out of a total of sixty-six, the Infantry being second with twenty-six. The Coast Artillery had eight and the Field Artillery two. Of the total number, twenty were advancements in the cases of ten officers who were promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel

and subsequently to that of colonel; eleven of the officers advanced were retired from active service prior to the end of the year; two died, and four were promoted lineally and ceased to be "additional officers"; one was appointed a brigadier general, leaving thirty-eight additional officers in service June 30, 1913. Of these, thirteen were in the Cavalry, two in the Field Artillery, six in the Coast Artillery, and seventeen in the Infantry. All the officers promoted had already reached the grade of major. The twenty-five majors advanced to be additional lieutenant colonels left a like number of vacancies in the grade of major which caused the promotion to the next higher grade of the same number of captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants. Of the forty-one lieutenant colonels, thirty-one left vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel and caused the promotion to the next higher grade of the same number of lower grade officers. The ten additional lieutenant colonels who were advanced to be additional colonels did not make any vacancies in the grade of lieutenant colonel. "Additional" officers are those below the grade of colonel who by the Act of March 3, 1911, are promoted in the discretion of the President and, after due examination, provided they have lost in lineal rank through the system of regimental promotion in force prior to Oct. 1, 1890.

Wide newspaper comment has been made upon our criticism of Representative William P. Borland, of Missouri, who recently in the House in inveighing against the expense of navies said that hundreds of dollars were spent each time a naval salute is fired, although as a matter of fact each salute shot costs only a few cents. We trust that nobody drew the conclusion from our editorial remarks on the Missouri orator that he is a man without education, for that would have robbed the point of our criticism of much of its force. Mr. Borland is a representative of that class of educated, intelligent men who, when they come to discuss certain Service matters, seem to lose all sense of proportion and to be carried away by hysteria. We held up his absurd exaggeration to public ridicule for the purpose of showing the danger to which the Army and the Navy are constantly subject at the hands of Congressmen who legislate along the lines of mawkish sentimentalism rather than of hard business common sense. The Chicago Inter Ocean in reprinting our note on Mr. Borland's salute oratory said: "Representative Borland is a graduate of a college of law, has been dean of a law school and is the author of a law book. He is a Kansas City lawyer in active practice and prominent in state and municipal matters. Can it be possible that he is as ignorant on naval matters as his burst of oratory would indicate? Or was he just talking for political effect? So far as we are concerned he can take his choice. In either case, he's evidently a real statesman." Mr. Borland as a lawyer would probably not think of making a speech in a lawsuit without adequately preparing himself with the facts in the case, yet in a speech affecting in a measure the great naval service of the United States he displayed an ignorance that should keep him silent during the rest of his term in Congress on any matter touching the Navy, unless, stirred to contrition by the reproof administered by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he should lend his support to all legitimate naval bills, and thus bring forth works meet for repentance.

Considerable confusion has resulted from a movement to secure additional chaplains for the Navy and the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for forty welfare secretaries. The House Committee on Naval Affairs acknowledges the need of additional chaplains and will add an amendment to the Appropriation bill increasing the number of chaplains up to between sixty and sixty-five, if it is recommended by the Secretary. But the committee will not agree at the same time to give the Navy forty welfare secretaries asked for in the Secretary's annual report. It is possible that the committee may create twenty welfare secretaries and also provide for an increase in the number of chaplains, so as to bring up the total of both classes to about sixty-five. The Army has about one chaplain for every thousand officers and enlisted men, and the same ratio is maintained in most of the armies and navies of the world. There is considerable opposition both in the Navy and among the church workers of the country to the scheme for providing welfare secretaries in the Navy. The ministry of the country see in the plans for welfare secretaries an effort to supplant the chaplains who were ordained ministers or priests before they entered the Navy, and it is insisted by the officials of all the churches that all religious or welfare work should be in their charge. Officers of the Navy object to the proposed welfare secretaries because they would have no military status on board ship in the beginning, and would not be satisfied to continue long on board ship as civilians; they would soon demand a military status. This, if granted, would result in the creation of another corps which would be an addition to the already too complicated naval personnel. The welfare secretary idea originated in the Young Men's Christian Association, where it is receiving considerable support.

An officer of Philippine Scouts writes: "We agree with you almost to a man in the position you take with respect to Mexico and regret that other papers of prominence cannot see the real conditions as you do."

In view of his belief that the U.S. Government will never own enough auxiliaries to meet the needs of the fleet on a war basis, Lieut. R. E. Ingersoll, U.S.N., believes that the auxiliaries should be manned, or at least supervised, in some way by the regular establishment in time of peace. He admits that service would not be popular in peace or in time of war, but it is nevertheless most important in his estimation. A train in time of war must be able to cruise together like men of war, sometimes alone or with convoy, sometimes with the fleet itself. It will have to be able to cruise at night without lights, etc. The auxiliaries now in the Service should accompany the fleet at times as an organized train, and war maneuvers should include the use of trains so that defects, if any, in the present system of manning them and the management of a train can be learned and so that corrections and improvements can be made before war comes. We would have valuable information on which to base the organization of trains drawn from the merchant service. To Lieutenant Ingersoll, U.S.N., it appears that "the distribution of our ships in the two oceans and other circumstances have prevented extensive maneuvers. Our maneuvers have been confined to squadron actions between battleships, sometimes with attached cruiser divisions; to scouting problems of limited extent, and to torpedo boat attacks, frequently at more or less known hours. All the various types have never drilled together. The auxiliaries have never accompanied the fleet as an organized train, or even cruised together as such. It has been estimated that a movement of the entire fleet across the Pacific would require a train of ninety or more auxiliaries, a stupendous undertaking, yet no effort has ever been made to drill a train of one-tenth that number of vessels." The following contrast with the policy of Germany is drawn by Lieutenant Ingersoll in his discussion of the "Organization of the Fleet for War" in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute. "If some definite organization for the entire battle fleet could be decided upon, the decision being based on experience gained in maneuvers or based on the experience of others, there would be more data on which to base battle plans, tactical maneuvers and battle signals. In building new ships the organization would govern the number of ships of a type to be built, following some definite policy instead of the present system, which does not seem to follow any consistent scheme. One of the striking features of the German fleet is its homogeneity, due to the fact that an organization was decided upon and then the vessels were built in tactical groups to meet the demands of the organization. Old vessels are displaced as new groups take their place in the active fleet. Owing to our uncertain system of legislation for providing for the increase of the Navy and the probability of never having a definite building program established by law, we could never carry out such a systematic increase as Germany has done. Yet more could be accomplished in this matter if vessels were asked of Congress, and when authorized were built, with the idea of filling a definite place in a settled organization."

If the matter of health and physical vigor are indicated to any satisfactory extent by the rejections geographically for enlistment in the U.S. Army, the balance is slightly in favor of the Middle West over the East, taking Chicago and New York as the respective representatives of those sections. The total number of applicants for enlistment in the Army during the last year was 11,920 in Chicago, with 9,342 rejections, a ratio of rejections to the number of applicants of 78.4 per cent. In New York the applicants were 17,055, and the rejections of 13,758 give a percentage of 80.6. The total number of applicants accepted at Chicago was 2,578 and at New York 3,297. These figures do not include the applicants accepted at recruiting stations and subsequently rejected at depots and depot posts. Bringing into the comparison the salubrious climate of the Pacific coast one finds, on the figures returned by the recruiting district of San Francisco, that California is about the same as New York, the total applicants numbering 5,504, with rejections of 4,443, or a percentage of 80.7, a fraction of a per cent. higher than New York in rejections. Going down into the South one gets another angle from which to view these recruiting figures. Using New Orleans, Little Rock, Ark., and Savannah, Ga., as typical Southern districts, one obtains the grand total for those three places of 3,011 rejections out of 3,855 applicants, or a percentage of 78.1, somewhat better than Chicago in the rejection rate. Taking the country at large, it appears that 80 per cent. of the applicants for enlistment at recruiting stations were rejected at those stations, and 14 per cent. of those accepted at stations were subsequently rejected at depots. In the preceding year the ratios were, respectively, 76 and 12 per cent. Of the applicants rejected in the fiscal year 1913, the last fiscal year, 19,670 were turned aside because they were minors, 4,834 because they were aliens, and 3,974 because they were illiterates. Of those who were accepted 2,889 "got cold feet" and declined to enlist at depots, most of them giving the seven-year term of enlistment as one of the reasons for declining. Eighty-seven per cent. of the original enlistments of white soldiers in 1913 were of men born in the United States. In 1912 the percentage was 88, and in 1911 it was 89. One is almost tempted to believe that enlistment has some mysterious connection with New Year's, for the month of January in the last two years has shown the largest number of enlistments of all the months, and not by a small margin either. In 1913 January showed original enlistments of 1,868, the next nearest month being August with 1,557. The year before January's total was 2,801, the month coming second being December with 2,574.

Few of the hundreds of thousands of people who annually pass through the Narrows of New York Harbor on excursion boats are aware of the hard work that is being done daily in that section by the inspecting vessels under the direction of the Supervisor of the harbor, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., to keep the waters of the harbor from being polluted or shallowed. In his report on the work of the year this officer describes the manner in which scows are watched to prevent the dumping of loads before the proper place has been reached. One vessel is kept at the Narrows with the duty of collecting permits and noting thereon the condition of the scows comprising the tows under observation and their time passing a given point going out, keeping the tows under observation as far as possible until they come

under the surveillance of the outside patrol vessel, stationed in the vicinity of the designated dumping grounds outside Scotland lightship. The outside patrol notes the condition of the scows' loads, and each day these notes of the inside and outside patrols are checked up to see whether any scows have let go some of their loads before the end of their journey out. This patrol is the only way to prevent the misuse of harbor waters by scows, but in the year it has been maintained with difficulty owing to the insufficiency of the ships. Through the inefficiency of two of the patrol fleet, the Nimrod and the Scout, only two vessels are now fitted for this duty, but in spite of this handicap the patrol was maintained and some grave violations of the law punished. The patrol also insures the observance of the law prohibiting small craft from fishing in the channels leading to New York. Admiral Ward is surprised at the small means provided for this work, the importance of which may be judged from his remark that were it not for this patrol "the shoaling of the approaches would soon close the port to deep draft vessels." Its magnitude is indicated by the fact that there are daily about thirty-six tows passing out and in, or seventy-two trips on the two tides, each tow handling about one thousand cubic yards of waste material, and hence about 36,000 cubic yards are daily dumped at the mouth of the harbor, or about 13,000,000 yards in the year.

Now that the discussion of the Carabao incident has spent its force it may be well to say that the President's objections to the singing of certain songs were valid, and no complaint could have been made to his making that fact evident to the persons having charge of the Carabao program, by suggestion, or by a private admonition if he thought proper to administer it. Though officers of the Regular Services are taking an active part in these dinners the sentiment of the songs is the expression of the opinion of volunteer soldiers, over whom the President or the War Department has no jurisdiction. Admiral Fiske in his "War Time in Manila" tells us the Navy got on perfectly well with the Filipinos until the arrival of the American Volunteers. Referring to the allusion by an "Army Lieutenant" to the Filipinos as "niggers" Admiral Fiske says: "I cannot tell how unpleasantly this word sounded to us, especially because the accent of the voice and the context showed that it was used as a term of dislike. The Army (meaning the Volunteers) was brought into contact with the Filipinos more closely than we were, and never having traveled did not know how to deal with them, and began to call them 'niggers' and treat them as 'niggers,' so that friction between them and the Filipinos was quickly brought about, and the friction increased as the size of the American camp increased." We have always regarded the songs of the Carabao to which the President objects as open to serious question, but as they had been used for years, in the hearing of the President and Department officials, the members of the Carabao were entitled to some notice of a change of sentiment in the administration before being called to account so summarily. We observe that numerous daily papers report that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL advised officers to apply for an "injunction" in this matter. There was no reference to an "injunction" in our article, nor was legal procedure of any kind "advised."

One of the most difficult recent Service expeditions was that conducted by P.A. Surg. John Otho Downey, U.S.N., to the Bering River coal fields in Alaska to procure sufficient coal for adequate tests as to its efficiency as a warship fuel. This mining party was assembled in Seattle and sailed for Alaska on Sept. 1, 1912, and the entire party was not installed at Trout Creek, the scene of the mining, until Oct. 15, 1912. In the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute Surgeon Downey describes the work of the expedition. Members of the expedition had thrilling experiences in the trails in winter. Often when the ice was not strong enough to support the weight of a man the men would strip off all their clothing, hold it over their heads or strap it on their backs, break the ice with an axe and wade or swim the stream. The channels in the middle of the streams were always the last to freeze, and often the men swam through this icy water. It was necessary to remove all clothing, so that they would have something dry to put on after crossing the stream, otherwise they would have surely perished. Some of the parties formed very sorry spectacles indeed while standing in the snow on the bank of a stream after having crossed it and trying to get their clothes over their numb and bleeding limbs with benumbed fingers. In spite of all these discomforts and hardships the members of the party were kept thoroughly satisfied by being allowed to take part in bear hunting trips after the Alaska brown bears, which are not only the largest bears in the world, but are very active and very cunning. These bears were all around the mining camp, and several amusing incidents resulted from men coming upon them unexpectedly. The remarks of Surgeon Downey in his report on these animals are enough to make the Nimrods of the Services apply for leave of absence, polish up the old rifle, call the dog and start for the Alaskan wilds.

Through the courtesy of the Navy Department an opportunity was given to representatives of the Bureau of Standards to make observations on the temperature of sea water in the vicinity of icebergs and in the open sea to obtain information on the possibility of detecting ice from temperature records. The U.S.S. Chester and Birmingham were used for these observations. Messrs. C. H. Waidner, H. C. Dickinson and J. J. Crowe, Bureau of Standards, Washington, who conducted these studies, come to the general conclusion that "enough data are not yet at hand to formulate a theory to account for the variations of temperature observed in the vicinity of icebergs. Indeed, the question is still in doubt as to whether their influence to any measurable extent the temperatures of sea water at any considerable distance (a mile or so)." The temperature variations in parts of the ocean far removed from ice are often as great and sudden as in the neighborhood of icebergs. Objection is made to the Barnes theory that near a berg a current is set up toward the berg due to the combined effects of the melting and cooling action of the berg. The observers on the Chester and Birmingham cannot understand how a "sufficiently strong current toward a berg can be set up by melting and cooling to interfere with the normal vertical circulation at a distance of a mile or two. That there is no very strong current toward a berg seems to be indicated by the drifting apart of fragments from the berg

itself or of the larger parts of a berg after breaking up, but differences of wind action may, however, complicate any conclusions based on such observations. Before attempting to draw final conclusions it is recommended in the detailed report of their work in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute that further observations be taken. To Captain Decker and Captain Hughes and their officers and crews the bureau observers extend their thanks.

Talcott Williams, dean of the school of journalism at Columbia University, in a recent address on "Universal Peace" spoke these words of truth and soberness: "We comfort ourselves with the phrase that war is a necessary evil. There are no necessary evils. The only necessary thing in the world is righteousness, and the reason why deep down in the consciousness of men there rests unshaken and unchallenged the conviction that international peace is not for our day is because international righteousness does not exist in our day. World peace can only come through world righteousness. The world will never become righteous through peace. Peace can only come through righteousness. Those who urge peace as a remedy and a cause forget that peace is only the visible sign of righteousness, and only when righteousness and peace have kissed each other will war disappear. While evil remains, conflict will remain. While evil exists, force must be ready. Alike, the providence of God and the law of man bring not peace but a sword for those who work iniquity. In the economy of man and the universe of God there is no peace for the wicked. War will not disappear through peace, but peace will appear through righteousness. All that brings justice and righteousness will bring peace, and all that hinders justice and peace continues war."

The New York Independent, founded in 1848, celebrates its sixty-fifth anniversary in its number for Jan. 5, 1914. Under the able management of Mr. Hamilton Holt the Independent appears to have taken a new lease of life, and it was never more worthy of public support than it is to-day. Mr. Holt is sometimes "mistaken in his judgments," but "even his failings leaned to virtue's side," and all can heartily sympathize with his yearnings for universal peace, in spite of the fact that this sometimes leads him to misjudge the motives and character of a class of men in this country who have done and are doing more than any other class to save us from war, as their aspirations for peace tend toward a practical result instead of expending themselves in ignorant and foolish vapors, such as Mr. Andrew Carnegie entertains the readers of the Independent with. It is curious how readily the people of this country are misled by loud mouthed professions of superior virtue. Those who are most vociferous in the declaration of their love of peace are often those doing the most to provoke war. Witness Charles Sumner, who, could he have had his way, would have made impossible the establishment of peace with England through the settlement of the Alabama claims by the chiefest soldier of his time. Other illustrations might be found nearer home.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has authorized the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, to award a contract for 50,000 pounds of Navy plug tobacco to Larus and Brother Company, of Richmond, Va., at thirty-six cents per pound. Before this contract was awarded forty-five samples furnished by fourteen bidders, ranging in price from 34½ cents to 45½ cents per pound, were given exhaustive tests and investigations at the navy yard, New York. To determine the tobacco which would prove most satisfactory to the naval service these samples were smoked and chewed by bluejackets accustomed to using the Navy plug. In addition, all the samples were given a careful chemical analysis for quality of leaf and contents of sand or other foreign matter. Reports received from the practical users of the tobacco were graded by a board of officers specially appointed for this purpose, with the result that the sample furnished by Larus and Brother Company was considered the best adapted for use in the Navy. The price paid on this year's purchase from Larus and Brother Company, an independent manufacturer, is three cents per pound below the price paid last year, making a saving of \$1,500 on this order.

It may not be generally known, but it nevertheless is a fact, that the discharges by purchase in the last year exceeded the number of enlistments made for the Army in any one month of that year. The total number of such discharges in 1913 was 3,320, of which 763 were ordered by the War Department and 2,557 by commanding generals. The total number of applications for such discharge were 3,523, of which 203 were disapproved by the Department and 197 by commanding generals. Of the divisions the Eastern was first with 758 purchased discharges, Central second with 517, the Western third with 343, and the Philippines fourth with ten. Among the departments the Eastern led with 511, the Western being next with 215. The division with the fewest disapprovals was the Central, with 517 discharges ordered out of 521 applications. The largest number of disapprovals was in the 2d (Tactical) Division, which out of ninety-one applications had sixty-four disapproved. The increase of such discharges in the year was more than a thousand over the total (2,160) of 1911, and nearly as many over 1912 (2,475).

The number of enlisted men in the four types of field companies of the Signal Corps of the Organized Militia as prescribed in Circular No. 1, dated Jan. 21, 1913, is changed as follows by the Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., Jan. 2: Type A, 96 enlisted men instead of 98; Type B, 74 enlisted men instead of 76; Type C, 40 enlisted men instead of 41; Type D, 67 enlisted men instead of 69. This change is made in order that a Type A company shall conform in every respect to a Regular Army field company as now organized. The above change takes place in the number of wagoners (first class privates) for each type. A Type A company under the above provisions will now have three, a Type B company two, a Type C company one, and a Type D company two.

The Navy Department has asked the Forest Service to investigate guijo, a Philippine wood, for possible use in decking boats and ships. Longleaf pine, sugar maple and beech are the domestic woods most used for decks.

REPORT OF CHIEF OF Q.M. CORPS.

Urging a larger attendance of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard at the Army training schools for bakers and cooks at Washington Barracks, Fort Riley and the Presidio of San Francisco, Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Chief of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., in his annual report refers to the small attendance from the Militia at these schools, and points out the connection between training there and the proper handling of bakeries for the Militia in time of war. Only one or two officers and not more than four men have asked for detail from the National Guard to this very important course of instruction. The men trained in such schools could be used as the nucleus for a training school for the Volunteer and Militia organizations in time of war. Allowing that the Organized Militia could put into the field in war five or six divisions, and one field bakery should be with each division, it is apparent there should be enough trained officers and enlisted men to operate these bakeries under field conditions. In war bakers and cooks of the Regular forces would be required with their own commands, so that the Militia divisions would have to depend upon their own efforts. The failure of Guardsmen to avail themselves of these schools, General Aleshire believes, is due to lack of information as to these schools; adjutants general of the states could remedy this situation if their attention were called to it through the office of the Chief of Division of Militia Affairs. The number of students graduated at these three schools among the enlisted men of the Army were 151 bakers, 306 cooks and 22 mess attendants. Of the officers five at Riley finished the bakers' course and seven the cooking course.

The average cost of the actual food included in the garrison (American) ration in the year was 23.39 in the United States proper; in the Philippines and on transports, 23.50; in the United States, the Philippines and on transports, 23.41. Charging the cost of subsistence supplies, \$262,956, to the total cost of the garrison ration issued, it gives for the last fiscal year an increased cost for each ration of .88 cent, thus making the cost of the garrison ration delivered, including food and transportation, 24.27 cents in the United States, 24.38 in the Philippines and on transports, and 24.29 in the United States, Philippines and on transports. In 1912 the average cost of the ration was 24.67 cents. The per diem cost of rationing a man in the United States was 29.79 cents and in the Philippines 29.65.

Discussing the consolidation of the three departments which became effective Nov. 1, 1912, the report says it was accomplished without delaying or interfering with the supply, service or pay of the Army, notwithstanding the fact that approximately one-half the 130 captains of the line detailed for duty with the Q.M. Corps were relieved from such detail. The saving effected in a majority of the appropriations in the eight months of operation was made without any loss in efficiency. Comparative statements of cost under the two systems are omitted in the report, owing to the short time under consideration, but the savings exceed the estimates made in hearings before the Military Affairs Committee. On June 30 last a total of 1,594 civilian employees in the United States and 2,045 enlisted men of the line on extra duty in the Q.M. Corps had been replaced by 2,816 enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps. By June 30 the number of captains had been reduced to the figure required by law, 102, and the majors to fifty-three, five more than the required number. All the 102 captains and nineteen of the majors were detailed from the line for service with the corps. An actual saving of \$47,030 per annum for clerical hire has resulted from the consolidation. The Q.M. Chief repeats previous recommendations for instructing quartermasters. In the United States and its insular possessions there are distributed 8,500 civilian employees. In the year soldiers' deposits to the number of 66,548 were received, amounting to \$1,057,238, while deposits repaid numbered 37,356. The troops of the 2d Division camp at Texas City and Galveston have been satisfactorily supplied directly from the base depot at Galveston. The fresh beef furnished to those troops has been satisfactory and has amounted approximately to 800,000 pounds. Field bakeries supply fresh bread each day. The total expenditure of the Q.M. Corps in connection with the relief of the flood sufferers last spring in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys was \$654,448. The pyramidal tent will replace the wall tents for officers and the depot at Philadelphia has been ordered to manufacture five thousand of them. They will be issued when the present supply of wall tents is exhausted. A ward tent, designed by Major H. L. Gilchrist, Med. Corps, has been approved after experiments by a board, which has recommended it for the equipment of field hospitals. A supply will soon be ready for issue. This tent will accommodate twenty-four beds. The Q.M. Corps in the year transported 116,774 passengers, 15,060 animals and 324,448 tons of freight, a decrease of over twelve thousand passengers in the twelve months, due to the establishment of a colonial army in the Philippines, which reduces the number of troops requiring transportation.

Continued observations of motor trucks show that the best for Army use is the shaft-driven truck of comparatively light weight and capacity about equal to that of the Army escort wagon. Tests of mule wagons give this as the relative rank: Army Six, Purcell, Escort, Holzbog, Milburn and Kentucky. The average cost of mounts for the year was \$140.90. On June 30 there were on hand 12,118 Cavalry horses, 3,155 Artillery horses, 5,881 draft mules, 1,478 pack mules and 168 dogs. There was remitted to disbursing officers for the year's expenditures the sum of \$29,022,237, out of the total appropriations of \$31,102,563. The largest individual item was that for the transportation of the Army and supplies, \$10,850,000. The next highest was \$5,557,773 for the regular supplies, while the third largest was for clothing and camp and garrison equipage, \$5,000,000.

One result of the consolidation of the Q.M., Subsistence and Pay Departments of the Army, which was probably unforeseen by the original advocates of that plan, has been to make ineligible certain enlisted men for appointment as Q.M. sergeants in the consolidated corps. Major General Aleshire suggests as a remedy "that applicants for appointment as quartermaster sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, should be non-commissioned officers of the Army for three years and with at least five years' service in the Army, and selected from the most competent non-commissioned officers of the Army whose character and education should fit them to take charge of public property and act as assistants to the officer in charge of such property, which may be given legisla-

tive expression in substantially the following form: "That the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint such number of quartermaster sergeants, Quartermaster Corps, not to exceed the number provided for by law, as he may deem necessary for the interest of the Service, said quartermaster sergeants to be selected from the most competent non-commissioned officers of the Army who shall have served therein at least five years, three years of such service having been rendered as non-commissioned officers, and whose character and education shall fit them to take charge of public property and to act as clerks and assistants to the proper officers of the Army in charge of public property." Being the first annual report since the consolidation, this document has a peculiar interest. It is gratifying to learn that the change has effected a marked saving and that the union of the three departments in one has been successful as far as can be judged by Major General Aleshire from eight months of practical operation. The Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provided for this consolidation, which became effective on Nov. 1, 1912.

DECADENCE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

A study of the document appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 13 showing the relative position in sea strength of the U.S. Navy leads the Scientific American to the conclusion, which is inevitable, that our Navy is declining, for "whereas two or three years ago the U.S. Navy stood second in strength, with a decided lead over Germany, and France and Japan were so far behind this country as to be entirely outclassed, conditions are so far changed that to-day the German navy is one-third more powerful than ours in total tonnage, France is crowding us closely for third position, and in three or four years' time, at the present respective rates of construction, Japan will have a navy equal if not superior to our own. Our gunners are doing good work in target practice," says our contemporary; "but the writer has direct evidence that it is no better than that in some other navies, and not nearly so good as is being done to-day in one particular navy. Therefore, in a future sea fight the nation that can string out the longest line of Dreadnoughts, carrying the greatest number of long-range armor-piercing guns, will win the fight."

"The silly talk about 'naval holidays,' the 'criminal expenditure for battleships,' the 'combination of warship building firms to promote war scares,' to say nothing of the unctuous moralizing of the editorial writer who comes late to his desk and is hard up for a subject—all of this and much more is due to a total misunderstanding of the purposes of a national war fleet. The money put into a country's navy is spent for national insurance. To preserve the peace, prosperity and honor of the United States we are at present investing about one and a quarter per cent. only of the national wealth of this country in our Navy. Is that a wicked extravagance? The present deplorable decadence dates from the time, two or three years ago, when Congress refused to continue the policy of building two battleships a year—an addition which our Naval Board had decided was large enough to maintain the Navy at a strength sufficient to meet its responsibilities. In two successive years Congress so far lost sight of its proper function as to play fast-and-loose with this recommendation of its naval experts and cut the appropriation from two battleships to one, although making no corresponding reduction in appropriations for auxiliary ships."

"It has been the privilege of the writer to live aboard ship for extended periods and get into quite intimate touch with the seamen and marines. He found them to be a remarkably intelligent and well educated class of young men, who, while they fully appreciated the opportunities for instruction (now afforded and proposed to be extended) offered by enlistment, were far more interested in the question of the hitting power of their particular ship and the ability of the fleet as a whole to 'whip' any equal fleet to which it might be opposed."

"The Scientific American is heartily in favor of everything the Secretary can do within reason to render the life of the enlisted man attractive and uplifting, but we cannot but feel that in the promotion of this particular object Mr. Daniels is losing sight of the larger things, and failing in that broad information and statesmanlike point of view which should be the indispensable characteristics of the head of this great institution."

This is testimony from a well informed and wholly impartial witness, and to all it says the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL yields its cordial assent.

PAY OF NAVY YARD EMPLOYEES.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary have spent much time during the past few months in considering the subject of the wages at the various navy yards. The findings and recommendations of the wage boards at each yard were made public in November, and during December hearings were given in Washington to the employees of each yard and written arguments were invited from any employees who wished to present further facts relating to the wages proposed by the wage boards. The final results were determined on Dec. 31 last, and the schedules for the ensuing year have been telegraphed to the various yards in order that they may go into effect at once. The only exceptions are the schedules of wages at the Naval Academy, at the Washington Navy Yard and at Indian Head. Inasmuch as certain questions of law are involved in these cases no decision will be made by the Secretary for several days, and in the meantime the schedules of the preceding year will remain in effect.

In the schedules of the other yards, including Portsmouth, N.H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S.C., Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, every yard has received an increase in its pay roll and in no case a decrease. The total amount of increases in pay rolls is somewhat over \$50,000 per year. A very few trades in two yards have been reduced, but this has been due to previously existing inequalities, and has been made only after special consideration of each individual case. The total amount of reductions will not be over \$1,500 per year and will affect less than fifty employees. The increases, on the other hand, totaling over \$50,000, will affect about 1,400 employees.

In arriving at these decisions fixing the schedules of wages for the various yards for the ensuing year the Secretary has used every endeavor to follow out the direction of Congress that the wages paid shall conform to the prevailing rate of wages paid for similar work at private shops in the vicinity. It is a cause for much

pleasure to him that the evidence submitted warrants the maintenance and, in so many cases, the increases in the reward paid for the highly skilled work of the men employed by the Government in its various naval industrial shops.

THE PENSION ROLL.

The pension roll, the report of the Secretary of the Interior shows, bore the names of 860,294 pensioners of all classes at the beginning of the year ending June 30, 1913. There were 19,758 names added in the year; the names lost by death, remarriage and other causes numbered 59,852. There was thus a net loss of 40,094 names, and the number at the close of the year was 820,200. Of this number 503,633 represented persons who rendered service in the Army or Navy of the United States, including 328 Army nurses, the remaining 316,567 being the names of persons pensioned as widows and dependents.

There were 433,995 first payments on new issues made during the year, carrying a total of \$18,250,225.26. The number in the preceding year was 78,871. This increase was due to the large number of allowances under the Act of May 11, 1912, increasing rates of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Civil Wars, the roll being increased from 13,246 at the beginning of the year to 379,064 at the close.

The amount disbursed in pensions during the year was \$174,171,660.80, an increase over the preceding year of \$21,185,227, and over the highest prior expenditure (made in 1909) of \$12,197,957.03. The cost of administration of the bureau for the year, including the payment of pensions, was \$2,543,246.50, an excess over the previous year of \$94,389.28. These increases are chargeable to the new legislation referred to.

The amount appropriated for pensions for the fiscal year 1914 is \$180,000,000, and it is estimated that \$170,000,000 will be needed for 1915. The amount disbursed for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, is given as \$96,445,444.23. The total from the latter date to June 30, 1913, is \$4,461,094,380.45, and the cost of maintenance of the pension system for that period reached a total of \$125,871,965.64, making the total expenditure on account of pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1913, with cost of maintenance as far as shown, \$4,683,411,790.32, and the total paid out for pensions, exclusive of cost of maintenance, \$4,557,539,824.68, of which amount \$4,294,596,944.47 is charged to allowances made on the basis of services rendered in the Civil War.

Important changes in the method of paying pensions were prescribed by the Act of Aug. 17, 1912. It provided for a disbursing office in the bureau to take the place of the eighteen pension agencies, and also directed that pensions should be paid in certain cases by checks drawn without separate vouchers or receipts. The changes were carried into effect without interruption in payments and without appreciable loss or damage to the records and other equipment brought in from the pension agencies, notwithstanding they were made while the bureau was in the midst of the great volume of work incident to the adjudication of a half million new claims. There were 443,622 pension certificates issued during the year, as compared with 90,922 during the prior year and 328,676 in 1908—the largest of any previous year. This increase was due to claims under the Act of May 11, 1912. The act was amended March 4, 1913, to provide that increase of rate on account of advancing age should be made without further application by the pensioner.

The total number of applications filed during the year was 139,565, and 471,363 claims were adjudicated; 444,558 were admitted and 26,576 were rejected. There have been 42,337 grants of pension made by special acts of Congress since 1861, and there were 22,016 of such grants remaining on the roll at the close of the year, having an annual value of \$6,699,096.

The names of 199 widows of soldiers of the War of 1812 were on the roll at the close of the year. The last surviving pensioned soldier of that war died in 1905. The last surviving soldier of the Revolutionary War died April 5, 1869, and the last surviving widow of a soldier of that war died Nov. 11, 1906.

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

The essay by Naval Constr. G. S. Radford, U.S.N., on fundamental principles of organization, with special reference to the Navy, has been reprinted from the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Vol. 3, No. 4. Its author pays generous tribute to the monumental work of the Army Ordnance Department, saying: "As an excellent example of the application of the General Staff method to the work of providing war material, attention is invited to one of the finest pieces of constructive work for the national defense that has been executed in many years. I refer to the war plans of the Army Ordnance Department, so ably worked out by Col. J. T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., under the direction of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Only those who have had the opportunity of seeing the way in which this work has been carried out can appreciate how much systematic and intelligent effort, carried out persistently over a term of years, has accomplished in providing for future contingencies." Following a description of the war plans taken from the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1910, the author of this essay says: "The above work has been completed in all essential details for a force of about half a million men. These actual results form a beautiful example of what may be accomplished in the industrial part of the national defense, when carefully worked out plans are developed and executed by an excellent and permanent organization for executive work."

This admirable essay concludes with this excellent advice, which we commend to the attention of the officers of the Services:

"I have referred to the responsibility of the Service for the national defense. When Congress refuses to give us the battleships and destroyers, and other tools of our business, I think most of us are inclined to lean back resignedly with the thought that our duty was completed when we told Congress what we needed, and when they failed to authorize the expenditures the responsibility automatically shifted to their shoulders. On sober reflection, however, is this the proper attitude? The Navy gets the credit for a successful war; so will it get the blame for a disastrous one; and is not this really as it should be? If we are really the experts on

the defense of the sea, must we not expect the full responsibility? No one in the country realizes the weaknesses and the needs of the national defense as do we ourselves. If the people knew what we know, the ships would be forthcoming. Possibly we cannot make the nation see the matter entirely from our viewpoint, but at least we should have the confidence of the people and of Congress, and it should be our greatest effort to secure their confidence and good-will, as this will take concrete form in appropriations for the ships and men we need.

"It is in the hands of a few of us as specialists in the national defense to see that the country is properly protected. It is on us, the commissioned personnel of the Service, that the responsibility is the heaviest for the protection of the nation's life against external foes. As a part of this duty we must secure the power to fight, which, as I have endeavored to show, means that we must first secure the confidence and support of Congress. Certainly the most direct way to do this is to produce results that will speak for themselves, and to produce convincing results we must begin at home.

"The design of our organization, that is to say organization in the sense that it is used herein, is of primary if not paramount importance, although we must remember always that the materials from which we are shaping our structure are men—men who may be a little above the average, but who nevertheless have all the perfectly natural limitations of human beings. As one of our ablest industrial executives says: 'Organization is an economic necessity. It everywhere accompanies the effective control of co-operative human efforts.' (Mr. John Calder, in a lecture at Stevens Institute.)"

ANNUAL MEETING NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of the Naval History Society, Incorporated, was held in Washington, D.C., in the rooms of the Library of the Navy Department, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 18, 1913, at four o'clock. The following members and invited guests were present: The Secretary of the Navy, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Rear Admirals A. S. Barker, R. B. Bradford, Victor Blue, T. F. Jewell, C. H. Stockton, S. A. Staunton, C. E. Vreeland, U.S.N.; Prof. A. N. Brown, of the U.S. Naval Academy; Lieut. Comdr. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. N. Davis, U.S.N., Mr. A. H. Dadmun, Capt. W. F. Fullam, John Hood, U.S.N., Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the Library of Congress; Dr. J. F. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Mr. A. K. Hill, Capt. H. S. Knapp, U.S.N., Chief Engr. A. Kirby, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Needham Jones, U.S.N., Mr. T. F. Jewell, jr., J.A. General R. McLean, U.S.N., Mr. R. W. Neeser, Dr. C. O. Paullin, Commissioner of Pensions G. M. Salzgeber, Mr. C. W. Stewart, Chief Naval Constructor Watt, U.S.N., Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U.S.N., the president of the society, opened the meeting as chairman of the meeting with an address, in which he said:

"Now, I think the Navy has already attained popularity, but that popularity has been accompanied by a good deal of ignorance. It may be possible for this society to eliminate this situation, not directly but indirectly, by the circulation of its proceedings. There is another way in which the ends of the society may be reached, and that is to foster and create a class of naval critics. If the Navy is to be popular it must also be criticised, and intelligently criticised by a class entirely outside of the Navy, and a class that is fully impartial. Now, I am glad to say that this class has already risen among us and is increasing in numbers, and I think, possibly, the influence of this society may reach out in that direction also indirectly.

"I was not going to speak about the acquisitions of the society, but since our last meeting the society has become the possessor, through the generosity of Colonel Church, who was the literary executor of Mr. Ericsson, the famous inventor, of the Ericsson papers, and I believe they will prove to be of great interest because the society in its publications does not follow any chronological order. The society in its publications will soon get to the period of the Civil War and the inner workings of the Navy Department during that conflict. The history of the administration of the Navy during those years would be of vital interest, especially in view of the agitation that is on foot at the present time for changes and reforms in the methods of administration. Now, we have already had one book on that subject. I refer to the diary of Gideon Welles. This throws some light on the workings of the Navy during the Civil War, and it is worth noticing that whatever the defects of that system may have been the results were unquestionable. The Navy was well administered. A vast fleet was created out of almost nothing and carried on through a war of four years without any hitch or without any extravagance in the administrative branches. There is one serious omission, however, in Mr. Welles's diary. Mr. Welles assumed office on the first of March, 1861, and the first accounts in his diary do not begin until the middle of July, 1862, leaving a period of sixteen months of very important history during which he took no notes at all, and that period covers all the changes that were made transforming the Navy from a peace footing of perhaps forty ships, speaking approximately, mainly of a design already obsolete, to a fleet of over five hundred ships on a war footing, built along new and novel designs that embodied many new devices in naval warfare. It covers the period of the war fought in '62 in the North Atlantic, the Gulf and in Western waters, also the period covering all that would be brought out by the discussion of the Ericsson inventions and discussions here in the Department as to the designs of new battleships, and particularly the design of the Monitor, and the action between the Monitor and the Merrimac. Now that is a very serious omission in Mr. Welles's diary, and covers a period during which he either made no notes at all or material which his editors did not see fit to print, so that part of the administrative history of the Civil War remains as secret as before Mr. Welles's book was published."

The Secretary of the Navy in some excellent remarks suggested that the diary of Mr. Welles should be supplemented by the recollections of those admirals who then were junior officers, and, he said, "if it could be added to by the autobiographies of those of you upon whose heads the snow has fallen that never melts we might have a real history of that period. It is certainly true that unless the men who figured in those times write history while they are alive, it will never be written at all, and it occurred to me that if this society, as its work for the next year, would request every officer in the Navy who had any connection with the Navy in those days to write

his experience and then try to get a correct and comprehensive history of the changes that took place in Gideon Welles's administration, you would then have a history of this transformation in the Navy that would be of great value, of singular value. If every officer in the Navy as he retires would make it a part of his work to write this autobiography, we would have a mine of knowledge to draw upon for an interesting, a real living history of the Navy. If I had any authority over the retired officers, I would issue an order to every retired officer to write his autobiography."

This was confirmed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who said: "I am glad that the Secretary of the Navy said what he did about the older officers, the retired officers, writing down what they have seen and what they have done. I have had a thought in my mind for a long time of a building in the national capital—whether Congress erects it or whether we have to get our own funds is a matter to be determined, a naval museum which could be run either under the auspices of this Society or even by the Department itself. A naval museum in the national capital where gifts could be received, where the enormous amount of data to-day in private hands could be deposited."

The secretary said: "I think that you will agree with me when I say that this Society has every reason to be satisfied with the way in which it has been getting on. Whereas in 1910 we numbered but 100 members, last year our membership rose to 195. But now the total is 291, comprising four honorary members, one benefactor, one patron, 32 life members, three exchange members, and 250 annual subscribers, the loss by deaths during the past year having been three. The most important event in the past twelve months has been the acquisition of the collection of papers, letters, and books of John Ericsson, which were the gift of Col. William Conant Church, one of the founders and officers of the Society. These interesting documents may be said to contain the history of the construction of our first iron-clad fleet, and I am happy to be able to state that this valuable collection has been deposited, for safekeeping, in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, where it will remain the property of the Society, while being well cared for and accessible for consultation by students and searchers." The secretary then described the volumes issued and to be issued by the Society as to which we have already given the particulars. Continuing the Secretary said: "With regard to these present and proposed publications of the Society, the Board of Managers wish to announce that, owing to the great increase in the Society's membership during the past year, it has been found necessary to almost double the size of the future editions. The number of copies of each edition will henceforth be 500 as against the 300 copies printed of each of the first three volumes of publications. Since I had the honor of making my last report, the Society has acquired one of the Maine memorial tablets, cast by the Navy Department and issued by it, upon request, to historical and patriotic societies."

The treasurer's report showed a cash balance of \$7,820.86 over last year and receipts for the year 1913 of \$2,692.98. The expenses for the year were \$2,306.24 leaving \$1,631.65 in the Guaranty Trust Company and \$6,575.95 in investments.

The meeting then proceeded to elect the officers for the coming year, and the following nominations made by the nominating committee and previously submitted to the members of the Society for their consideration were then read: President, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N.; vice-president, Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Robert W. Neeser; members of the Board of Managers, Mr. James Barnes, Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., Col. William C. Church, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Mr. Charles T. Harbeck, Mr. Grenville Kane, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., Col. Robert M. Thompson. And there being none other offered, the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the aforesaid gentlemen as president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and members of the Board of Managers. Then followed an interesting discussion on the question raised by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as to the possibility of a permanent home of some kind for this Society in the city of Washington. This is referred to elsewhere.

RAILROADS FOR ALASKA.

Anticipating the early action of the War Department in the way of promotion the Review of Reviews ascribes an article published in its January number to Capt. James Gordon Steese, C.E. Lieutenant Steese's subject is "Transportation Conditions in Alaska," an important discussion of the most necessary requirement for the development of that magnificent territory with 590,884 square miles of area, one-fifth that of the United States proper, nearly three-quarters of which lies within the North Temperate Zone. It has a climate in the coastal section somewhat warmer than that of Scotland, and Lieutenant Steese traveled extensively in the interior last summer in perfect comfort wearing summer underwear and a khaki suit.

Road and trail work in Alaska had its beginning in the spring of 1898, when the War Department sent expeditions to explore routes from the head of Cook's Inlet and from Valdez Bay to the interior, seeking connection with the middle and upper divisions of the Yukon River. The Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska, created in 1905, has had charge of road construction since that date. Col. W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., has been the president of the board since it was first organized. The other members are 1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, C.E., engineer officer, and 1st Lieut. Louis A. Kunzig, 30th Inf., disbursing officer. At a cost of \$2,535,829.62 this commission has since 1905 constructed 862 miles of wagon roads, 617 miles of sled roads and 2,166 miles of trails. The economical saving to shippers in two years alone, 1911-12, was \$4,123,365, nearly double the cost of the roads thus far. The proportion of roads in the entire United States is 500 times as great as in Alaska, varying from thirty-seven times in Arizona to 1,760 times in Connecticut. Lieutenant Steese says:

"Projects that will arise with the development during the next ten years will require about \$1,800,000. A total of \$7,250,000 distributed over the next ten years would provide Alaska with a complete road system such as immediate needs justify, and probably sufficient to meet all reasonable demands until the territory is sufficiently developed to take over internal public works as a part of its own government. No railroad can be successful without roads as branches or feeders any more than a tree can grow by its trunk alone without branches and leaves. In a highly developed country the larger of these branches may be small railroads or even small systems, but the last connecting line between the railroad and its cus-

tomers, the mine, the farm, and the factory, is a wagon or a truck. If left to itself Alaska will continue its slow rate of development, and by building its own roads and creating industries sufficient to warrant private enterprise, it will, in half a century, become an empire in spite of all hindrance. By the construction of highways as the development of the country demands them, this period will be shortened to one-half. If, in conjunction with the highway system, railroads are built, the period may be shortened to one-quarter."

Since 1880 Alaska, which cost us originally \$7,500,000, has produced almost \$500,000 in gold, copper, fish and furs. Only the salmon fisheries have reached anything like a developed stage, and even here by-products are untouched. "Alaska has unknown mining resources. Its southeastern archipelago is splendidly forested. It has a wealth of fish besides salmon. It has more coal than any state in the Union. It has iron ore in abundance. It has the highest grade paraffine oils on the coast. It has agricultural lands for millions. It has climate, scenery, and the midnight sun to attract tourists. It has, in fact, every resource of the Scandinavian peninsula, and some resources that that country has not, and should in consequence be capable of supporting a population equal to that of Norway, Sweden and Finland combined, whose aggregate area Alaska approximates; but Alaska has lost population, and the losses began in 1907."

Lieutenant Steese tells us that—"There are three problems to be considered: First, to open up the Alaska coal fields; second, to develop Alaska by providing a trunk line from the coast to the interior (Yukon River), and, third, strategic questions with reference to the military control of the Pacific. The recommendations of the Railroad Commission definitely outline the situation and will form the basis for future detailed development."

INSTRUCTION OF NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Navy Department General Order No. 63, relating to inauguration of a Navy educational system, was issued to the Navy on Jan. 3, 1914. It is dated Dec. 16, 1913. In the advance note of the order, issued by the Navy Department, which was published in our issue of Dec. 27, 1913, page 534, it was referred to as G.O. 62. Accompanying G.O. 63 is a circular letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels addressed to "Admirals, Commandants and Commanding Officers," in which he says:

"I am enclosing a copy of G.O. 63, which relates to the comprehensive educational system the Department has undertaken to establish in the Navy, just received from the printer. It is being sent in advance of the receipt of the full issue in order that commanding officers may know its requirements at the earliest moment. Requisitions for books considered necessary with which to begin are being filled as rapidly as possible, and it is hoped that there will be but a short interval between the receipt of the general order and that of practically all of the books."

"The Department relies upon the hearty support of all officers in successfully carrying out the requirements of G.O. 63, and depends upon commanding officers to put it into immediate execution as far as practicable, using such facilities as they can contrive and without awaiting the receipt of some books which may be delayed."

"The Secretary takes opportunity at the beginning of the New Year coincident with the beginning of this comprehensive naval educational system to express to all officers his confidence in the system as being of the greatest value to the Navy and the country, and his confidence in them to carry out its spirit with such zeal and energy that there can be no question of its success."

A memorandum to the press from the Bureau of Navigation, Jan. 3, in regard to the order says that although tentative it is very comprehensive and appears to anticipate all conditions and difficulties that may be encountered in its practical application. It provides, for instance, that when climatic or other conditions demand a change in the routine or a different hour for instruction the commanding officer may depart from the prescribed routine so long as he keeps in mind the object to be attained.

Although academic instruction in the rudiments is provided for in the case of all men who need such instruction, the idea which prevails in some quarters that this instruction will interfere with strictly man-of-war work is stated to be groundless, inasmuch as more than three-fourths of the order is devoted to the consideration of strictly technical and naval instruction along lines that will tend directly to the increased efficiency of a man-of-war.

The man-of-war instruction is considered under five heads giving subjects which should be known to every man on board ship; to the lowest ratings; to the higher ratings; to chief petty officers; and to special ratings. The requirements under each one of these headings are specifically stated, and the effect will be not only to encourage men to qualify themselves for promotion in the Navy, but to give them the information and instruction which can best insure their success in every department on board a battleship. Nothing whatever is omitted in this whole scheme of strictly professional training—the training which fits the men for the efficient performance of their duties in all engineering, technical and trade branches while they remain in the Navy, and also qualifies them for success in civil life at the completion of their term of service.

The Naval Academy is to be the center for the preparation of suitable handbooks expressed in simple language to be used by beginners. Provision is made for the gradual supply of the necessary books needed in both the academic and professional branches of instruction. It is required that a complete record of each man's progress shall be permanently attached to his enlistment record and that he shall receive a certificate of proficiency at the completion of his term of service in the Navy.

In the concluding paragraph of this order the Secretary expresses his confidence in the success of the system in the following words: "57. The success of the educational system which is tentatively outlined herein, and which is, in some measure, a new departure in naval routine, will necessarily depend upon the energy, zeal and direct personal leadership of all officers in the Navy and upon the earnest efforts and ambition of the enlisted men. It is confidently anticipated, in view of the traditional interest of officers in the welfare of their men, and considering the superior quality of the men who now enlist in the American Navy, that any difficulties encountered in carrying out this system will soon disappear, and that the men, fully appreciating the zealous efforts and kindly interest of their officers, will respond to sympathetic instruction in a manner that will result not only in the promotion of their individual welfare, but in the increased efficiency of the fleet in all practical directions."

The substance of the order is given below. Owing to its length it is possible to give here only an outline of its details.

G.O. 63, DEC. 16, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

INSTRUCTION ON BOARD SHIP.

1. The plan for instruction of enlisted men, petty officers, and warrant officers of the Navy serving on board ship will be put into effect Jan. 1, 1914, with a view to supplying deficiencies in academic education and systematic means by which all may receive assistance and encouragement in technical branches necessary to fit them for promotion or prepare them for civil trades at end of their service.
2. The instruction under the two heads—academic and technical or professional—will be under general direction of commanding officer. The executive officer will have immediate charge, assisted by all commissioned officers and by such warrant and petty officers as necessary.
3. Division officers will carefully examine all men under them, noting deficiencies of each, amount of instruction received at training station, branches in which instruction is needed, fitness for promotion, branch for which best suited, and personal preferences and ambitions, in order that classes may be formed to secure progress and improvement.
4. The routine on board ship will be so far as possible: All hands to 9:15, cleaning and ship work; 9:15 to 11:45, drills and routine duties; 11:45 to 1:15, dinner and recreation; 1:15 to 2:30, instruction and school daily except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays; 2:30 to 4:30, drill, work, and recreation.
5. "School call" will sound at 1:15. No work required during instruction period, except in cases of necessity, this period being devoted to the self-improvement of every man and instruction of those ambitious for promotion.
6. Whenever weather or circumstances of any ship are such that additional time may be given to instruction, commanding officers are urged to increase periods of instruction and to encourage night classes. In case of climatic or other conditions demand a change in routine, the commanding officer may depart from it, keeping in mind, however, the object to be attained.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

7. (1) Instruction in this department will be compulsory for all not well grounded in common school branches, as determined at training stations, or upon first enlistment, or by an examination of all men who have not yet completed two years' service. (2) The subjects embraced will be reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography, and history. (3) A certain number of text-books will be furnished by the Navy Department, and all books in the library will be utilized as far as possible. Text-books authorized may be kept in ship's canteen for sale. The scope of work will be decided by circumstances. Men should be instructed in world geography, history of our country and of the Navy and of our naval campaigns and battles. (4) Officers instructors should encourage and assist men to take up algebra, higher mathematics, and other branches not in the elementary school, utilizing preferably text-books in use at the Naval Academy. (5) Academic instruction will be three-fourths of an hour each day, remainder of study period devoted to technical and naval subjects.
8. An officer on each ship will be assigned to assist enlisted men who have taken up correspondence courses with outside institutions. It is not the intention to interfere with freedom of action of individuals, but rather to encourage and advise them.
9. All warrant officers eligible and wishing to prepare for commission will be afforded all possible facilities, a competent officer to superintend their instruction.
10. All chief petty officers and others aspiring to warrant rank will be formed into a class, and an instructor will be detailed.
11. In the commissary branch, pay department, or other divisions those who wish to prepare for promotion to commissary steward or eventually for pay clerks or for a commission as paymaster will receive every encouragement. Suitable manuals will be prepared under direction of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and in meantime books now in existence will be utilized. The pay officers, clerks, stewards, and cooks will act as instructors.
12. The medical department men will be similarly instructed and encouraged. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will provide manuals and treatises. All medical officers and hospital stewards will act as instructors, assisted by other ratings.

MARINE SCHOOL.

13. A school, or scheme of instruction, similar to the foregoing shall be prescribed for marines ashore and afloat, as may be outlined by the major general commandant and approved by the Navy Department.

MAN-OF-WAR AND MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

14. (1) The necessary qualifications for ordinary seamen, seamen, boatswain's mates, and all other petty or chief petty officers is prescribed, and every man should be required to fit himself to attain required standard. This is a matter of vital importance to naval and ship efficiency. (2) To secure uniformity and perfect training, it is proposed to revise the Bluejacket's Manual; the different chapters will treat of the several rates, every man to qualify on subjects in his particular rate. In this manner it is believed habits of study and application may be bred which will make men more efficient, more ambitious, and conduce to a general uplifting, reflected in better discipline and improved morale. (3) A certain amount of instruction along peculiarly naval and warship lines should be given to men of whatever rate—barbers, bandmen, mess attendants, and others, for instance. (4) The Manual will outline this general instruction, and it may also be possible to impart information on interesting subjects in short lectures by officers during periods assigned to moving-picture shows.
15. To make instruction serious, systematic, and general a plan is outlined. In man-of-war duties the subjects required fall under the following heads: I. The subjects which every man on board ship, irrespective of his rating, should know. II. Which the lowest rating of each branch should know (the ordinary seaman). III. Which higher ratings should know (seamen, gun captains, masters-at-arms, coxswains, boatswain's mates, gunner's mates, turret captains, and quartermasters). IV. Which chief petty officers should know (as a class and in connection with their specialty). V. Which men of special ratings should know.
16. (1) Difference in proficiency will be recognized by placing men in different sections; most proficient will be relieved from elementary subjects. (2) Promotion will depend upon knowledge, as well as practical efficiency. No man will be advanced in rating until after he has passed examination before a board of officers to determine fitness. The subjects are specified. Pending issue of revised Manual, examining board will formulate their own questions, utilizing existing handbooks and regulations. A minimum passing mark of 2.5 in each subject and a minimum average of 3.0 will be necessary for advancement.
17. Gives the subjects which every man on board ship should know, such as: Nature of duty in the Navy, military and particular of the rating; discipline; what the Navy offers; the various service schools ashore; qualifications necessary to gain admittance; chances of obtaining warrant and commissioned rank; rewards and privileges; enlistment and discharge; punishments; pay and allowances; naval customs; etiquette; Navy's relation to the Government; redress of wrongs; exercise of authority; general characteristics of ships of the Navy; routine in port and at sea; aim and object of drills; uniform and clothing; cleanliness and hygiene; athletics.
18. Gives subjects which ordinary seamen should know, in addition, such as: Elementary knowledge of boats; marlinespike seamanship; duties of a lookout; deck seamanship; ground tackle; steering; electricity; infantry; artillery; small arms; gunnery; signals.
19. Gives subjects which higher ratings of seaman branch should know, such as a more thorough knowledge of the above; importance of giving proper instruction and ability to impart same, etc.
20. When men are examined for advancement in rating, the board report to the commanding officer. Forms for the report are given.
22. In addition to subjects above, gun captains must receive instruction and prove knowledge of their special subjects, which are given.
23. All petty officers, irrespective of their specialty, must know their general duties and responsibilities; necessity for exacting absolute and prompt obedience; duties for guard and patrol; precedence and functions of a petty officer. For

seaman branch, school of the squad, setting up drills, handling boats, etc.

24. Petty officers, first and second class, are not a separate class of men from third class; will be expected to exhibit more proficiency, but general knowledge will be the same.
25. Masters-at-arms in addition must know the Navy Regulations in regard to their duties.
26. Coxswains and boatswain's mates in addition must know how to handle small boats under all conditions; duties in connection with handling a watch or section; complete practical knowledge of deck seamanship; ability to drill a squad, gun's crew, turret's crew; procedure at target practice; wigwag, semaphore, and electric signals, etc.
27. Gunner's mates in addition must have thorough technical knowledge of care, preservation, and manipulation of guns; ammunition, magazines, shell rooms; sub-caliber apparatus, sights, etc.; duties of an armorer; torpedoes and mines.
28. (1) Acting appointments as turret captains to fill vacancies will not be issued until after examinations on board their ship. Permanent appointments will be governed by regulations that apply to other petty officers, but turret captains, first class, may be given acting appointments as chief turret captains only after satisfactory examination. (2) Commanding officers will select candidates from intelligent men of mechanical bent and good promise, and will have them detailed for training for at least three months. After this names of desirable candidates will be sent to commander-in-chief or to squadron or division commander, who will order examination board of not less than three officers, majority to be turret officers from ships other than those of candidates. When practicable, at least two candidates, preferably more, will be nominated in order that examination may be competitive. Candidates who pass will be eligible for acting appointments as turret captains, first class. No appointment unless candidate shows thorough familiarity with safety precautions in the service of guns, and that he is competent to take full charge of the turret. A candidate shall demonstrate his ability by actually drilling crews, preparing a turret for action, etc. Turret captains must show thorough ability to drill turret and handling room crews, dexterity in operation of all mechanism; knowledge of safety precautions; ability to bore sight guns, adjust telescopes, breech mechanism; how to compensate for range errors; knowledge of the firing circuit, care of shell rooms and magazine, of powder tests and inspections; methods of receiving ranges and battle orders and communicating them; ability to rig sub-caliber apparatus; practical understanding of terms used in ordnance and gunnery and the rules for target practice. Reports of examination will be sent by the senior member of the board to the commanding officer of the ship to which candidate belongs; will be filed with man's service record, unless he be given an acting appointment, in which case it will be forwarded to the Bureau of Navigation.
29. Gives form for report of examination.
30. Quartermasters must know general duties of the rating; the log; necessity for keeping a bright lookout at all times; general knowledge of duties of officer of the deck; storm signals; flags, signals (thorough), and ceremonies; chronometers, barometer; use of drift lead; sounding machines; ability to conn and to instruct seamen at the wheel.
31. All chief petty officers, irrespective of rating, must have a thorough knowledge of certain special subjects, such as their responsibilities, duties, privileges, chances for advancement; emergency drills; uniform regulations; drill books; duties of beachmasters, patrol officers, guard trips, routine division duties; duties of junior division officers; ideas and ideals of an officer; methods by which the chief petty officers can obtain exact knowledge.
32. Chief masters-at-arms must know duties of senior masters-at-arms and all subjects prescribed for their rating; a thorough and accurate knowledge.
33. Chief boatswain's mates must know duties of a boatswain, coxswains and boatswain's mates; seamanship, ordnance, signals.
34. Chief gunner's mates must know duties of the gunner; all subjects for gunner's mates; thorough knowledge of torpedoes and mines, small-arms target range and galler.
35. Chief turret captains must know subjects for turret captain, first class, but of a more advanced nature.
36. Chief quartermasters must know sufficient routine duties of navigator to be a good assistant to that officer; subjects prescribed for quartermaster; thorough knowledge of every system of signaling; in general, the duties of officer of the deck.

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL RATINGS.

37. Subjects for the instruction and examination of deck artificers will be issued.
38. Yeomen must know Navy regulations in regard to rating, transfer, enlistment, service records; correspondence; must be experts in the Navy Regulations, general orders and circulars.
39. Bandmen and buglers must show thorough knowledge of salutes, honors; the different calls.
40. Mess attendants must know officers' uniforms for different occasions; catering; cleanliness in rooms. Officers' stewards, under direction of mess treasurers, shall give this instruction.
41. Under engineering, technical, and trade branches are included all the skilled and mechanical trades in the engineer, electrical, and other departments of a modern ship—machinists, coppermiths, boiler makers, blacksmiths, water tenders, oilers, electricians, wireless operators, stenographers, typewriters, carpenters, painters, etc. A manual will eventually be provided. Handbooks now extant will be utilized for the present. Pending preparation of manuals subjects for instruction and examination will be prepared by the officers of each ship. Beginning with the lowest ratings, the requirements for each may be established in the same manner as for the seaman branch.

NAVAL ACADEMY AND INSTITUTE.

42. Treats of the Navy Department, Naval Academy, and Naval Institute in relation to instruction of the personnel afloat. Midshipmen of the graduating class should be made to fully realize that next to work on deck and at guns their most important duties will be in connection with the instruction of recruits and enlisted men. It shall be the duty of the heads of certain departments at the Academy and their instructors to assist in this work of systematic education by preparing or revising text-books needed by the men on board ship. Elementary treatises may be prepared or suggested by officers of different departments at the Academy for use in preparing warrant officers for promotion to commissioned rank.
43. The Naval Institute is at present a publishing house for naval and technical books, many suitable for the projected courses afloat. All officers of the Navy engaged in the work of instruction, and particularly the authors of various handbooks, are invited to make suggestions concerning revision or modification of text-books and manuals, through proper channels to the Navy Department, Bureau of Navigation. It is believed that officers will evince great interest in this subject, and that the spirit which has already induced many officers to prepare handy books on various subjects will be greatly encouraged.

REPORTS.

44. Quarterly reports from all ships will be forwarded through the commanders-in-chief of the fleets, who will comment in order that progress and the necessity for changes and improvements may be noted by the department.
45. Commanding officers of ships will make comment in the reports of fitness of all officers, under question 10 and "remarks," as to the zeal and efficiency displayed in the work of instruction; and similar reports on the aptitude and ability of all warrant officers and petty officers as instructors should also be forwarded semi-annually to the Bureau of Navigation, in order that such men may have credit for good work.

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS.

46. Until further orders, pending preparation of special text-books as a result of observation and experience in operation of this educational system during the next six months, the following books will be issued:
47. Academic department, Walton and Holmes's Arithmetic, Maxwell's Elementary Grammar, Natural Brief Geography, Hunt's Progressive Speller, Forman's History of the United States.
48. Seaman's department, the Bluejacket's Manual and such other naval text-books, drill books, handy books, and pamphlets as may be available for temporary use.
49. Engineer department and mechanical trades, reference books, handy books, correspondence school pamphlets, standard instructions.
50. It is anticipated that all handy books will be ultimately revised and amplified to meet requirements. Pamphlets and

standard instructions will be issued from time to time by the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair for men of engineer division and mechanical and trade branches on board ship.

51. In connection with the correspondence school pamphlets it must be noted that while these pamphlets contain much information of value to the naval service they are largely based upon the practice and material of the merchant marine. These pamphlets are issued to meet immediate needs.

52. Handy books for instruction purposes in the medical and pay departments are being prepared by Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and Medicine and Surgery, and will be issued to ships in the near future.

53. It is probable that the initial supply of books distributed by the department may not be sufficient. Officers are enjoined to temporarily utilize all library and other books available on board ship, and to exercise ingenuity in devising methods of instruction, oral and otherwise.

54. It is directed that every encouragement and assistance be given to enlisted men who may wish to supply themselves with text and reference books or pamphlets at their own expense. Requisitions may be submitted for books, to be kept in the canteens. Care will be taken to limit the stock to the probable demand.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

55. A suitable slip for the educational record of each man in the Navy will be attached to his enlistment record. Upon transfer from training station or from one ship or station to another this record will be carefully filled out with such remarks by the instructor to give a complete report concerning progress and needs of each man.

56. A certificate duly signed by the commanding officer will be attached to the honorable discharge papers of every enlisted man who shall have completed the prescribed academic course while in service; or who is proficient in common-school branches; or who shall have qualified in any naval, professional, mechanical, or trade branch in which instruction is given ashore or afloat.

57. The closing paragraph, is quoted in the introduction above. The order is signed Josephus Daniels.

CHRISTMAS MENUS.

Troop G, 6th U.S. Cav., on duty at Texas City, Texas, enjoyed liberal and inviting Christmas and New Year dinners as shown by the menus we have received. The Christmas menu was as follows: Oyster soup and crackers; stuffed olives, celery; roast turkey, plain dressing, cranberry sauce; roast pork, sage dressing; mashed potatoes, lima beans, candied Texas yams, creamed corn; plum pudding and sauce, pumpkin pie, mince pie, coconut layer cake; oranges, apples; mixed nuts, cigars, candies, lemonade and cocoa. The officers of the troop are: Capt. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Lieut. George L. Converse and 2d Lieut. Pearl L. Thomas. The leading non-coms. are: 1st Sergt. Jeffrey Donohue and Q.M. Sergt. Robert E. Brown, and the sergeants are Thomas H. Fisher, John B. Wilson, Edgar Van Nortwick, Walter T. Sorrels, Joseph H. Mickesell, Charles J. Fee.

The detachment of the Hospital Corps of the Army on duty at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, demonstrated that it knew how to secure a fine Christmas dinner even at that far southern post in the tropics. This is the dinner the members of the corps enjoyed: Olives, chow-chow, sweet pickles; cream of oyster soup; young turkey stuffed, cranberry sauce; asparagus tips, table celery, mashed potatoes, green peas; head lettuce; English plum pudding with Cognac sauce; lemon meringue pie, festinos, mince pie; vanilla ice cream, assorted cakes; nuts, assorted fruit, candies; Edam and Swiss cheese, crackers; cigars and coffee. The roster of the corps is as follows: Major J. H. Ford, 1st Lieut. H. G. Ford, 1st Lieut. G. E. Pariseau, M.C., and Dental Surg. J. H. Snapp, D.C., Sergt. 1st Class William S. Howson, Sergts. Louis Sitter, Clarence Dodds and Foster Sharp; cook, Pvt. 1st Class William Zimmerman; Pvs. 1st Class William S. Burroughs, George DeWolfe, Hugh C. Hicks, William A. Day, Charles Hamilton, John W. Kee and William A. Traver; Pvs. William H. Cross, Horace G. Hook, John P. Pierce, Ladees S. Puza, Louis White.

The inmates of the Veterans' Home at Yountville, Napa county, Cal., of which Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., is commandant, enjoyed a special band concert on Christmas Day, under the direction of Bandmaster T. A. Wurm, U.S.A., retired, in addition to the following good things at dinner: Oyster soup; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce; green peas, celery, sweet corn; roast pork and brown gravy; mashed potatoes, baked sweet potatoes; wheat bread, creamery butter; mince pie, apple pie, fruit cake; oranges, assorted nuts, apples; cheese, coffee, tea and milk.

From Co. D, 21st U.S. Inf., stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., we have received a very artistic and finely printed New Year's menu card, 1914. The front of the card shows a handsome woman of the blonde type arranged in ball costume, the picture being printed in colors. The menu was as follows: Long Branch crackers, Parker House rolls; stuffed olives, green onions, celery; cream of asparagus; roast stuffed chicken, giblet sauce, brown gravy, cranberry sauce; baked sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes; stewed corn, baked winter squash; green apple pie, hot mince pie; chocolate layer cake, banana cake, nut cake; apples, oranges; coffee and cigars. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company are the following: Capt. Charles R. Howland, 1st Lieut. John B. Richardson and 2d Lieut. Clarence M. Dodson; non-com. officers, 1st Sergt. William O. Lowe, Q.M. and Mess Sergt. George A. Miller, Sergts. John R. Stone, John H. Thompson, Claude W. Mattox, and Chester C. Armstrong, Corps. John L. Little, Robert E. Wozniak, John G. Alexander, Jacob Beard, Clarence R. Farmer and Leonard R. Early.

THE PROPOSED ATRATO RIVER CANAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently articles have appeared in the public press intimating that foreign capital would be secured to construct another inter-oceanic canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the territory of the Republic of Colombia, over the Atrato river route. This route was surveyed in the seventies by Commander, now Rear Admiral, Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., and a brief synopsis of his report, at this time, may be of interest to your readers.

The Atrato river is described as perhaps the fourth largest one in South America, rising in a spur of the Andiquian Mountains that connects them with the Cordilleras of Darien. After flowing generally north for several hundred miles, it empties by thirteen mouths into the Gulf of Darien, on the Atlantic side in the northwestern portion of the republic, about latitude eight degrees north.

The harbor at the mouth of the river is described in the report as a magnificent one, and without a superior, being ten miles in length and five miles in breadth, with a uniform depth of ten fathoms, being completely landlocked and easy of access. On the Pacific side the terminus of the proposed canal is on the bay of Chui-Chui, which lies open to the west and southwest, is

clear of reefs and has good holding ground of clay, in about twenty fathoms, three-fourths of a mile from the beach.

The Atrato river, which is free from all obstructions except the bar at its mouth, is proposed to be used for canal purposes for 150 miles, and carries a depth of twenty-eight feet for that distance. The artificial cut or canal proper, to be excavated, is twenty-eight miles in length, of which twenty-two miles is over a plain, three miles of moderate deep cutting and three miles of tunneling.

The dimensions of the proposed canal are a depth of twenty-five feet, and width at bottom in earth of fifty feet and in rock of sixty feet, giving a working surface width of seventy-two feet, which is about the size of the Suez Canal. The tunnel proposed is to be 112 feet high, sixty feet wide, leaving eighty-seven feet in the clear above the water surface, and with two shafts sixteen feet in diameter; height of range 660 feet. The water is to be drawn entirely from the Napipi river a tributary of the Atrato which joins it near the point where the canal is to leave the Atrato. There are to be eight locks on the Atlantic side and twelve on the Pacific side with a lift of about ten feet each.

The report further states that there is no doubt that the Atrato is fully capable of ship navigation from the Atlantic Ocean to the point where the canal is to leave it. From ocean to ocean, then, the only barriers are the half-mile of sand bar at the mouth of the Atrato, and the twenty-eight miles intervening between that river and the Pacific, through which an artificial cut or canal must be made. The expense of construction is estimated at from \$60,000,000 by the lock system described above to \$90,000,000 without locks, with the exception of three at the western terminus. From this brief summary some idea may be formed of the difficulties and expense of utilizing this route for a canal.

OBSERVER.

ROOSEVELT AS DICTATOR FOR MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The situation in Mexico seems to be getting so hopelessly complicated that the United States may eventually be compelled to take a hand in that unfortunate country's affairs, by armed intervention, even though it is much against our desire to do so.

Military authorities tell us that to successfully invade Mexico, with all Mexicans united against us, would require a force of at least 300,000 men, and it would take at least five years, maybe ten, to finish the job, as it would soon degenerate into guerrilla warfare in the mountains, so of course we want to avoid that if possible. The same authorities tell us that 50,000 men can take the port of Vera Cruz, the 200 miles of railroad to Mexico City, and take and hold the Mexican capital and its environs, and that this can be done in from two weeks to a month after our expedition starts.

Very well, if the latter course were adopted, the question naturally arises as to what would be our next move after taking possession as above outlined.

The answer is Theodore Roosevelt, as temporary boss of Mexico until that country is pacified, and put on the right road to peace and prosperity. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt, by President Wilson, as agent of the United States, or as temporary dictator, or whatever you choose to call it, would be fortunate for all concerned, as viewed from any angle.

Even Mr. Roosevelt's worst enemies will admit that he is financially honest, a man of extraordinary ability, and almost ceaseless energy, and that he has unbounded confidence in himself, all of which makes him peculiarly suited for this undertaking. Added to this, his broad patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the United States, assures us that he would give the best that he has in him to the task of restoring order, peace and prosperity to our neighbors to the South of us.

Before intervention it would be well to announce to the world that we are going to take temporary charge of Mexico, appoint Roosevelt "receiver" and restore every foot of territory as soon as we have restored tranquility and order, though it may take from one to ten years to reorganize the country properly and on a permanent basis. We can point out to the Mexicans our treatment of their near neighbor Cuba, as an earnest of our good intentions toward Mexico.

The plan suggested is about as follows: Take Mexico City, via Vera Cruz, and hold the line to the latter port open. Put Roosevelt in civil charge, backed by the United States, give him authority over Mexico's revenues and expenditures as well as over everything else Mexican, with orders to pacify and regenerate that country in his own way, without interference by any "board," "commission" or other set of politicians in Washington or elsewhere, only holding him responsible for results after giving him plenty of time to attain them, and by all means let him appoint all of his assistants and subordinates.

Within six months after Roosevelt's appointment, we can probably with safety withdraw all, or nearly all, of our troops and he can maintain order with the Mexican army, that he will have reorganized by that time, on an efficient and paid basis. He will have many American followers into Mexico, men of the type of his former Rough Riders, whom he can form into a most effective military force (paid well out of the Mexican treasury), and used as a nucleus, and example to the new Mexican army. He can send small detachments of this force to "get" the individual cow thief who starts a "revolution" anywhere in the republic, and the continual and inevitable "getting" (killing) of each individual leader of these many small revolutions against constituted authority, will make revolutions unpopular and out of fashion.

The educated Mexicans, and those who own property, will of course want order restored in their country, and their property safeguarded. This small but influential class will at once come over to Roosevelt's side as soon as they are convinced that our coming means protection to them, not confiscation of anything that is theirs. These can and will influence others who are tired of the continual turmoil, strife, and beggary that they have for years been subjected to by the warring factions who have stripped them directly and indirectly of everything they possessed.

Still others who have had to take sides with one or another of the various contenders will want peace restored. They have no faith in their own leaders, no matter who they are, for everyone in Mexico knows that the leaders are not patriots, only grafters, looking out for personal advantage. Under the circumstances, I do not think we would have "all Mexicans against us" if such a plan is adopted, for it could soon be made clear to them that it is to their advantage to help, and not to hinder us in our efforts to help them.

Roosevelt is unquestionably the one particular man for this very large undertaking, not only for the qualities

he possesses as above mentioned, but because he is the best advertised man in the world to-day, and even Mexicans, those who can read at all, have heard of him and know something about him, and therefore they would object to him much less than to any other outsider who would be less well known to them, and whose motives in everything done would therefore be open to question.

Then the fact that he has been President of the United States is a guarantee to the Mexicans and to the rest of the world that we are giving them the best we have, and a man big enough for the job, if any man is. He is able enough and honest enough to see that the public revenues are honestly collected and honestly expended for the public welfare, not grafted by individuals as in the past.

By bringing peace to the country, he will enable its people to settle down to productive pursuits, instead of indulging in the frightful waste that their continual wars have caused, and his work among them can not but be appreciated by them eventually, and force them to the conclusion that he is a vast improvement over their former self-seeking rulers, all of which can not fail to give them a better opinion of Americans in general, and so be of lasting benefit to us.

Would President Wilson give such an important appointment to a Republican ex-President? I think that President Wilson is big enough and broad enough to consider himself the President of the whole United States, of the Republicans as well as the Democrats, and that if he sees that the interests of the country could best be served by such an appointment, he would not hesitate a moment to make it. Roosevelt's success in Mexican affairs would certainly redound to the credit of the man who selected, appointed and backed him, and the Democratic party would claim any political advantage resulting therefrom.

The Republicans can hardly object to having Roosevelt out of the way, after what he did to their party, and some other people might be glad to know that Mr. Roosevelt will be busily engaged outside the United States for some years. I think that Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the task can be safely counted on, for he has done big things and seems most willing to undertake still bigger ones.

It would certainly be a man's job, one calling for the very highest qualities, and I know of no one who even approaches him in fitness for this very difficult undertaking. He would make an ideal absolute dictator—for Mexico.

H. E. HAYWARD.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1913.

WHAT THE NATIONAL GUARD ASK.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 6, 1914.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Dec. 20 you question my attitude toward the War Department and the Army.

It is pretty generally agreed among officers of the Regular Service and of the Organized Militia that our present system of national defense is very defective, but it is not agreed whether or not we should have a much larger, standing Army, an efficient National Guard or some other kind of organized reserve.

The history of the Spanish War shows clearly that the military policy, or lack of policy, either of Congress, the War Department or, let us say, of the country was at that time lamentably defective. Some of the volunteers from the Organized Militia learned this to their cost. Have we any reason to believe that the present policy, if there is one, would be any more effective? The Spanish War was fought by our citizen soldiers, and all our other wars will be so fought. Then why should not the opinion of the citizen soldier have some weight, and why should the National Militia Board not be consulted upon all matters pertaining to the Militia?

National Guard officers unanimously agree that on technical questions the views of well trained Regular officers are much better than theirs, but they also insist that National Guard officers understand the personnel, the training and the handling of citizen soldiers much better than those Regular officers who neither in their student days nor in their professional service have had the actual handling of such soldiers. Circular No. 8 and the Militia Pay bill far more vitally concern the National Guard than they do the Army, and in regard to both the Chicago convention spoke in no uncertain terms. Is it not a fact that Circular No. 8 requires more from the Militia in the matter of organization than is required of the Army?

I confess that I fail to follow your reasoning when you say in your eighth paragraph: "We would point out that the organization prescribed for the Organized Militia by the Militia Law, and further explained in Circular No. 8, is as intended by law, the organization prescribed for the land forces of the United States in time of war," while in the fourth paragraph you quote my statement that the policy of the War Department is "to require the National Guard to adopt and perfect in time of peace the ideal organization prescribed for time of war," and then you proceed to state that "the policy of the War Department is nothing of the kind." Wherein is the difference?

Circular No. 8 is of relatively minor consequence, but the serious blow to the Militia was when the Secretary insisted on a provision in the Pay bill for a reserve. I assume that when we speak of a reserve we do not refer to a roll of paper with men's names and addresses thereon, but that we mean a body of men who have been trained and who can be rapidly reached and required to serve in time of war. With the Militia organized in accordance with Circular No. 8, and with a reserve as insisted upon by the Secretary, such reserve being properly trained and under obligations to serve, the National Guard would certainly be in a position to move as a war strength organization as soon as the Regular Army, which has no reserve of any consequence.

You seem to assume that for some reason not explained the Regular Army can expand from peace to war strength "with ease and with no disruption." But how about the fifty per cent. or more of green recruits with whom the Regular Army must fill its ranks? Will they not be just as green and greener than the men of the Organized Militia? Is it not necessary to train them? Can they be trained in days, weeks or months? Or will the Regulars go to the front at peace strength? On the other hand, if the National Guard is organized under Circular No. 8 and has a reserve of proper strength and training, as required by the Secretary as a prerequisite to the Militia Pay bill, very little or no recruiting would be necessary. As the Army is not organized on a war basis nor recruited to war strength, how long would it take it to so organize and to assimilate over fifty per cent. raw, untrained material?

I heartily agree with you in the matter of small-arms

practice in that the expert Militia shot, who is merely a shooter, is of little value. Accepting your figures that only about 66,000 out of 111,000 of the Organized Militia fired the rifle, and that of these only about 49,500 qualified as third class or better, the comparison is not so bad when we read the 1913 report of the commanding general, Eastern Department, in which he states that only 45.6 per cent. of the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army in his department "succeeded in qualifying." They could be compelled to take the course, but over half could not qualify.

Admitting that the course in small-arms practice for the Regulars is somewhat longer and more difficult than that laid down for the National Guard or adopted by different states, the difference is merely in degree, and is much more than made up for by the less time which the citizen soldier can devote to rifle practice. In Massachusetts substantially all shooting is done on Saturday afternoons, and to do it every man must give up his half holiday and many lose half a day's pay. As a rule they are not paid to go to the range. Moreover, ranges are frequently at a distance, and much time is lost going and coming.

In Massachusetts in 1912, with an average strength of 5,178 armed with the rifle and including officers, the percentage qualified as third class or better was 90.9, and we had 944 experts, 103 sharpshooters, 2,696 marksmen, 442 first class, 328 second class and 175 third class. These were selected scores, and therefore the standard of rifle shooting is better shown by our October service rifle competition, in which squads of sixteen men representing twelve companies marched twelve miles and then after a five minutes' halt fired five shots at 600, 500 and 200 yards. The winning team scored 576 out of a possible 1,200, while the average score was 323 out of the same possible. All but two squads finished the march inside of three hours, and only three out of 192 men fell out of ranks.

In the test shoots for the same year, held under record score conditions, slow fire at 200 and either 300 or 500 yards, with an average of from forty to sixty men firing, the average scores were fifty-three out of the 100 possible; 2,852 men took part in these tests.

The average of shooting in the Army is probably better than the average in the National Guard, but I question if the difference is so great as it might seem. We take pride in our shooting in Massachusetts, and as a fairer basis of comparison I would like to establish a competition between companies selected by lot from each of our five Infantry regiments and a similar number of companies selected by lot from five Regular regiments also selected by lot. Of course, with the National Guard organizations the number of shots must be limited on account of the limited time and range facilities. Thereby, shooting under identical condition, a fair basis of comparison would be established.

We did not criticize Circular No. 2, Division of Militia Affairs, 1913, War Department, although we may not have agreed with all its requirements, because it was passed upon by the National Militia Board; but we do criticize the Department for not consulting some representative body of National Guard officers in reference to Circular No. 8 and the terms of a Militia Pay bill. And we do insist that men who have made a success in their own business and a success in handling organizations of citizen soldiers can qualify as experts in regard to such soldiers (not in regard to Regular soldiers), with as much justice as Regular officers with little, if any, experience outside of the Army post.

We want all the professional trainers that we can get, but we believe that in handling amateur teams the team captain should at least be consulted, not ignored.

GARDNER W. PEARSON,
The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

MORE CAVALRY DRILL HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Jan. 3, 1914, you publish a Cavalry drill history which is quite interesting. In this article Major Mattison, in referring to the drill regulations in use prior to 1861, says: "They used the Poinsett Tactics, which contemplated a ten-company regiment divided into five squadrons of four platoons each."

"This formation does not materially differ from the new Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations now published for the U. S. Army. * * *

"Poinsett's Cavalry Tactics derive their name from J. R. Poinsett. * * * Mr. Poinsett was Secretary of War from 1837 to 1841, and the tactics were authorized by a War Department order of Feb. 10, 1841."

I have read the Poinsett Tactics, and, while opposed to the double rank, I believe that in many ways they would be an improvement over the "Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1913." However, my one desire in writing this letter is to give additional history, and not to criticize.

In 1855 a military commission, consisting of Major Delafield, of the Engineers; Major Mordecai, of the Ordnance, and Capt. George B. McClellan, 1st Cav., was sent to Europe to study and report upon the Continental armies. The commission was in Europe through 1855 and 1856, and upon its return rendered its reports. I have read the report of the Cavalry member, General McClellan, and was rather forcibly impressed with the fact that we are apparently forcing ourselves in a circle. After making exhaustive reports on the Austrian, British, Prussian, Russian and Sardinian cavalry, including the organization and drill regulations of each, he dwells more on the French cavalry than upon any of the rest, but dismisses the all important subjects of the French organization and drill regulations with the following significant statement: "No change of any importance has been made in the system since it was adopted as the basis of our own; it is therefore unnecessary to remark upon it." The French squadron at this time consisted of two captains, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, three sub-lieutenants, 128 enlisted men mounted and twenty-three enlisted men dismounted. This is practically what we had under the Poinsett Tactics, and also the report shows pretty plainly where we got the Poinsett Tactics.

At another part of his report on the French cavalry General McClellan submits a drawing of a saddle invented by Captain Cogent, of the French army, at Saumur. The saddle is the one we now know as the McClellan saddle, except that the side bars are so arranged that the saddle may be adjusted to fit any horse's back.

In his report on our own Cavalry General McClellan says: "The nature of its service being quite different from that performed by any in Europe, we should not follow blindly any one system, but should endeavor to

select the good features and engraft them upon a system of our own." Further on he says: "The formation ought to be in one rank, as covering the greatest extent of ground, admitting the most rapid movements, and bringing every man to bear to the greatest advantage; suitable reserves should always be held in hand. I would propose as the unit * * * the company composed as follows: One captain, three lieutenants, one orderly sergeant, one Q.M. sergeant, one veterinary sergeant, four duty sergeants, eight corporals, sixty-six privates, two trumpeters, one farrier, one saddler; total, four officers, eighty-five enlisted men." Note the similarity of McClellan's company to our troop as at present constituted.

To sum up, it would appear that in 1841 we adopted the French organization and drill regulations, which were about the same as those used in France to-day. We used this for twenty years and then changed to a single rank system of our own after sending a board to Europe. Single rank was then used until we sent another board to Europe in 1912, after which we are to adopt the same French organization and practically the same French drill that we discarded about fifty years ago, and which did not stand the test of our great War Between the States. It will also be noted that both boards had adjustable saddles.

C. S. McNEILL, 2d Lieut., 15th Cav.

Is it modesty or is it subtlety that prompts Henry Holt and Company to name their new magazine, which must necessarily make a bid for popularity, "The Unpopular Review"? It contains no editorial announcement of its character or its purposes, but from the title page we learn that it is to be a quarterly published at the price of \$2.50, and the contents of its first number indicate that it is to appeal to the sober-minded and will give no tolerance to frivolity, except as some tendency to this appears in its editorial notes under the heading "En Casserole." Perhaps we should include the article "The Standing Incentives to War," which is in a sense amusing because of its apparently unconscious disregard of fact, and the almost childlike simplicity with which it draws sentimental conclusions from misrepresentations so gross that they could hardly be made a basis for argument for anyone who had made the slightest attempt at an intelligent study of the subject discussed. As an example the author states that nations are bearing the burden of forty billions of debt incurred for the wars of the last hundred years. This figure appears to have been arrived at by doubling the total debts of the United States and the nations of Europe, making no allowance for the fact that much of this debt has been incurred for other expenses than that of war, such as the purchase of the Suez Canal and the railroads by continental states. If this article were typical of the character of this new magazine it would go far to show that its publishers were guided in their choice of name by prophetic insight. Fortunately it is not, for it is accompanied by some notably excellent articles, especially worthy of notice being the article "Our Alcohol: Its Use." This has, what is so rarely found in articles on this subject, a sober consideration of facts obtained by observation and experience. In the Unpopular Review we have notable illustrations of how subjects should and how they should not be treated. A much more reasonable article on war is that in The Christian Work and Evangelist of Jan. 3 by Frederick Lynch, who is at least able to make a sensible argument without seeking for his facts in the depths of his interior consciousness, or indulging in false reasoning. The Army is undemocratic just as all administrative and executive organizations in this country are undemocratic. Their ways are quite as arbitrary and despotic as those of a country ruled by a sovereign; more so in some respects, for it was declared with truth that Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War ventured upon acts of despotic authority which would hazard the throne of a foreign potentate. The citizens of a republic make their laws, and choose those who are to administer them, but their administration is as uncompromising and despotic as in any other country. Democracy, as defined by Plato, is "a charming form of government, full of variety and diversity, and dispensing equality to equals and unequals alike."

In his entertaining letter, "What's What in Washington," published in his paper, "Dixie," Representative Claude L'Engle, of Florida, makes this contribution to the many comments that have been made upon the Carabao dinner: "One of my most beloved Cracker friends has suggested to me by a recent letter that no one ever heard of anybody being reprimanded or chided or admonished or censured for singing an air from 'Pinafore'; and that news has so far failed to reach us of the beheading of anybody for whistling a tune from the 'Mikado.' It remained for us in this free country and enlightened age, proud but plain citizens as we are of the pure Democracy, to be advised that some Army and Navy officers who had gotten together one night as members of the Order of Carabao to regale themselves with a little nonsense and to relax their highly trained minds with a little foolishness, came so much under the official displeasure that they were publicly reprimanded by no less a personage than the President himself. These fellows poked a little fun at the fuss and feather part of the Army and Navy game as played in the piping times of profound peace. And our worthy and greatly beloved President gave them a call-down for lightly treating what he termed 'the sacred traditions of the Army and Navy.' Far be it from me to offer any advice to the learned and studious Woodrow. But if I had written the kind of letter that he did on the subject that he chose I would have wound it up by giving each of those song-singers ten demerits."

The Army transport Logan sailed from San Francisco at noon Jan. 5 with Colonel Phillips, Coast Art. Corps; Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, 21st Inf.; Majors Hampton, Q.M.C., Van Poole, Med. Corps, Thayer, 7th Cav., Smiley, 24th Inf.; Captains Cusack, Berkeley, Averill, Mitchell, Morey, 7th, Martin, Mowry, 8th Cav., Buck, Munroe, C.A.C., Marquart, 2d, Parker, 8th, Charles, 13th Inf., Masse, Acting Judge Advocate; Lieutenants Blain, Signal Corps, Owen, 4th, Pegram, Johnson, Prince, Ruggles, 7th, Rodney, 8th Cav., Marr, Jones, 1st F.A., Horsfall, McCleary, Deans, Ottsen, Ellis, Austin, C.A.C., Whitley, 1st, Fickel, Davies, 13th Inf., Brezina, Collins, Skladal, P.S.; Acting Dental Surgeon Morning-

star, Reesman; Veterinarian Koon, 7th Cav. Hawaiian recruits: 1st Field Artillery, 19; Coast Artillery, unassigned, 84; 25th Infantry, 144; casuals, Hospital Corps 1, Signal Corps 8, line 12. Philippine recruits: Engineers, 27; Cavalry, unassigned, 28; Field Artillery, 2d 32, unassigned 3; Coast Artillery, unassigned, 44; Infantry, 18th 3, 24th 1, unassigned white 173, colored 4; casuals, Hospital Corps 7, Quartermaster Corps 2, Ordnance Department 1, line 17, one Army nurse, female.

We have been receiving for some time complaints of unfairness in the award of contracts for Army shoes, and Mr. A. J. Hart, treasurer of a New York shoe manufacturing firm, has lodged with the War Department a complaint against the manner in which the Army shoe contracts are let. Mr. Hart advised General Wood that his firm would not bid, because it was impossible for any firm to wrest the contracts from Herman and Company, who have got the greater part of the business for years. On June 17 Mr. Hart addressed to Major General Wood a letter in which he criticised the specifications and made the general statement that his firm would not go after the business because of the loose manner in which the specifications were prepared. He said the forms were prepared in such manner that the Government inspectors could either increase or decrease the cost of manufacture, so that a contractor might be able to make a great deal of money or be forced to lose a great deal. Such a situation made it unwise for a conservative house to enter the competition, he stated. The receipt of this letter was delayed owing to the absence of General Wood, so that his inquiry into the matter was delayed until two hours after a contract with the Hermans had been accepted by telegraph. Lieutenant Colonel Schofield, Q.M. Corps, who is in charge of the shoe contracts, said that the Department frequently accepts contracts by telegraph and that a written acceptance follows. In this case, he said, it was necessary to accept by telegraph because it was the last day of the fiscal year, when all contracts must be closed. The shoe manufacturers put a sinister interpretation on these circumstances, and the War Department found that Herman and Company had certain last giving them an advantage which was neutralized by the purchase of several thousands of similar lasts and distributing them among shoe contractors. Seventy-eight of them were asked for suggestions as to the improvement of the specifications, which are now believed to be the best the Department has ever issued. The Secretary said that the only chance he saw for favoritism was in the work of the inspectors, whose latitude has been minimized as far as possible.

That even the vigilance with which the physical weaknesses of applicants for enlistment in the U.S. Army are observed by recruiting officers and medical examiners fails to discover all those tendencies that ultimately disqualify a soldier for military service is shown by a consideration of the discharges on surgeon's certificate of disability. In the last fiscal year nearly one-half of those who left the Service through such certificates were found to be suffering from disabilities that existed before enlistment; that is, 479 out of 1,056. This last total was larger than in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, but the rate for ante-enlistment disabilities was greater in 1912. For example, in 1912, out of 1,046 men discharged on surgeon's certificate 523 had disabilities existing before enlistment. The ratio of these ante-enlistment disability discharges to the whole number discharged on certificate has been as follows: 1913, 45.3; 1912, 50; 1911, 32.7, and 1910, 30.2. In 1913 960 enlisted men were recommended by post surgeons for discharge on certificate of disability and were ordered before boards of medical officers convened at recruit depots and general hospitals. Discharges were ordered on these certificates in 842 cases and on new certificates prepared by boards in ninety cases. In twenty-eight cases the soldiers were retained in service, the disability having been found insufficient to require discharge from the Service on that account. The number of soldiers retained in service in the three preceding years because the disabilities were insufficient to require discharge were fifty-two in 1912, sixty-seven in 1911 and twenty-nine in 1910. The chief benefits in this method of discharging men on surgeon's certificates of disability lies in the fact that post surgeons, knowing that their certificates will be reviewed and the soldiers to whom the certificates relate will be re-examined by boards of expert medical examiners, exercise greater care than formerly, when no review of their work was possible.

Noticing our editorial on the Carabao incident the Philadelphia Ledger says: "The JOURNAL advises the disciplined officers to get out an 'injunction' against the officials who are to administer the reprimand." There was no allusion whatever to an "injunction" in the article in question, nor did it contain any advice on the subject of legal proceedings. The hypothetical discussion as to the right to a "writ of prohibition" could have no application to a completed act, such as the reprimand of the President, which had already been administered when our editorial appeared. In the case of the court of inquiry in the matter of Major Clinton H. Smith, N.G.N.Y., about 1890, application was made for a writ of prohibition, which was denied for the technical reason that the application was premature, and not because the court was without authority to grant the writ.

The Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., has prepared an interesting analysis of a paper which was read by Major Gen. Edward C. Young, of the Illinois National Guard, at the convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1913. The answers to General Young's various contentions are so plain and are based upon such indisputable facts as to leave no room for further argument. The answers to General Young coincide exactly with the views already expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and they have been sufficiently covered in our columns. Despite some statements to the contrary, the National Guard of the country is rapidly conforming to Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., Aug. 1, 1913. Of course it will be some time before all the details for the reorganization of the Guard along lines required by the Dick law are completed, but a commendable effort is being made by the state authorities in this direc-

tion. One of the chief difficulties with many of the states is compliance with the requirements relative to the Inspector General's Department. Some of the states insist that the circular does not authorize them to maintain a sufficient number of inspectors to do the work that is required. The Secretary of War has taken under consideration the request for changes in this respect in the circular, and it is thought that the matter can be adjusted satisfactorily.

Secretary of War Garrison contributes to the Independent of Jan. 12 an article in which he argues for a small but efficient Army. He shows that the Army in the Continental United States is only three times greater than the New York police force of 11,000 men. So far as the Army is concerned, says the Secretary, the United States is unprepared for war. "I am not a militarist," he says, "and I do not find any man among the leaders in our Army who is one. On the contrary, the things which officers in charge describe as necessary and urgent, and which they properly and strenuously advocate, are the very reverse of militarism."

The trouble on the Mexican border has interfered with the plans of the War Department by which the 20th Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, was to have been sent to Hawaii. Until peace is restored in Mexico the 20th will not be sent to Hawaii. It was not planned to have the 20th Infantry relieve the 2d Infantry at Fort Shafter, H.T., although the 2d, under the plan of having the older regiments stationed in the United States, may be ordered home. According to the program of the Department the strength of the garrison in Hawaii is to be increased. But until the 2d Division is relieved from Mexican border duty the War Department will not be able to carry out any of its plans.

The silk rosettes for the several campaigns are now authorized by the War Department to be worn in the coat lapel buttonhole of citizen's dress, as was noted in our last issue, page 578. Provision for this is made in G.O. 83, issued this week, which says: "Rosettes or buttons of approved pattern, to consist of ribbons of the same color as those that pertain to the several service medals and badges, are authorized for optional wear with civilian clothing on the part of those persons to whom such medals and badges have been awarded or may be awarded, in lieu of the medals or badges to which such rosettes or buttons pertain, respectively."

When the Dutch steamship Marowijne, of the United Fruit Company's service, arrived at Belize, British Honduras, from New Orleans a few days ago, an armed force from the British warship Lancaster boarded the vessel and refused to allow Señor Castillo, a Mexican constitutionalist, and his wife to land. Boats from the warship patrolled the bay to prevent any Mexicans from going ashore or communicating with those on shore. The action of the British naval officers was taken to prevent Mexican constitutionalists from entering Yucatan or Chiapas by way of Belize.

Two hundred women attended the annual meeting of the women's auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, held Jan. 8 at the home of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and heard that the auxiliary contributed last year \$97,000 to the Army and Navy, railroad and foreign work of the association. Secretary Tichenor reported that the Fort Monroe building was to be doubled in capacity, at a cost of \$35,000. Three million visits were made last year by enlisted men to association buildings. The same men deposited for savings \$761,000.

Lieut. Col. Wilmot E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Logan, Colo., has been ordered to command Fort Ruger, Honolulu, H.T., and will sail from San Francisco Feb. 5. Major Edward J. Timberlake, C.A.C., will be relieved from Fort Ruger in time to enable him to proceed on the transport touching at Honolulu about Feb. 15 for San Francisco, and thence to Fort Terry, where he will assume command.

The Board of Aldermen of Burlington, Vt., at a special meeting Dec. 31 last, to consider doing certain things demanded by the U.S. Government in connection with the students' military camp which is to be located in Burlington next summer, passed a resolution authorizing the various city officers, upon invitation of the owners of the land involved, to install the requisite lights, water pipes and sewer equipment.

Answering an inquiry of a Field Artillery officer we are authorized to say that the time the 1st Field Artillery has been on foreign service will have nothing to do with its being relieved in the Hawaiian Islands. It is entirely a question as to whether it is to be localized.

The Army War College is now engaged in a revision of the Field Service Regulations, made necessary by changes recommended in the report of the General Staff on the organization of the land forces. It is stated that no radical changes will result from this revision.

The 119th Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Washington, Md., has its orders to proceed to Cristobal, Canal Zone, amended so that it will sail from New York city Feb. 17, 1914, instead of Jan. 17, as at first intended.

One of our feminine correspondents writes: "I often wish that more women outside the Service read your sensible comments on, articles too often published in daily papers. I know it does me good to read them."

The promotion of three second lieutenants of Cavalry to first lieutenant is being temporarily blocked because the senior second lieutenant has been on duty where he could not take the examination.

The U.S. Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila Jan. 4 with twenty-six officers and 171 casuals.

Congress will reassemble Jan. 12, having been in recess since Dec. 23.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. George H. G. Gale, Cav., U.S.A., was retired on his own application Jan. 3, 1914, after more than thirty years' service. He has been on leave pending his retirement, his address being Fort Leavenworth, Kas. A notice of Colonel Gale's services appeared in our issue of Nov. 8, 1913. His retirement promotes Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, of the Cavalry, who has been serving in the Inspector General's Department.

Lieut. Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., U.S.A., now detailed in the Inspector General's Department, and serving on the Philippines, is promoted colonel from Jan. 4, 1914, by the retirement on Jan. 3 of Colonel Gale. Colonel Erwin was born in Georgia on July 11, 1856, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army as a second lieutenant, 4th Cavalry. His first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Hay, Kas., and later he was on scouting duty in Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. He also served in Washington state and California, and as acting superintendent of Yellowstone National Park from November, 1896, until March, 1897. During the war with Spain he was on duty in Georgia in connection with organizing Volunteer regiments. He returned to Yellowstone Park in July, 1898, and left San Francisco for the Philippines in June, 1899. Colonel Erwin is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School of the class of 1883. He was promoted major, 9th Cavalry, April 22, 1903; was detailed Inspector General July 5, 1906; assigned to the 13th Cavalry July 5, 1910, and two days later was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911, and was detailed Inspector General April 11, 1911. During the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906 Colonel Erwin was in charge of the relief supplies, and rendered the most efficient service, as he has in other duties.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At a dinner given on the U.S.S. South Carolina at Norfolk, Va., in the junior mess, Jan. 5, the engagement of Miss Minna Templeton, of New York, to Ensign Lunsford L. Hunter, U.S.N., was announced.

Major Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., was quietly married Dec. 24, 1913, at one o'clock, in All Saints' Church, Atlanta, Ga., to Miss Anna Mace, of Baltimore, Md. Miss Mace was visiting her cousin, Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Simmons, U.S.A., stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., with the 17th Infantry, at the time of the marriage. The couple left immediately for Baltimore and New York, to be gone a month.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Smith, Andover, N.H., on Dec. 26, 1913, occurred the wedding of Miss Susanne Ward Smith and Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th U.S. Inf. The house was attractively decorated in greens, mistletoe and flowers. The ceremony took place in the large living room, which was completely filled with flowers and greens. Prof. John Phelps Taylor, of Andover, N.H., was the officiating clergyman. At high noon the beautiful strains of "Lohengrin" announced the entrance of the bridal party. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Smith, who also gave her in marriage. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Freeman, of Concord, N.H. The groom and his best man, his brother, Dr. Cleveland Purdon, awaited the bride at the entrance of the room in which the wedding was to take place. In an aisle formed with flowers the bridal party marched to the altar. The ushers were Lieuts. John S. Sullivan and Philip Hayes, U.S. Inf. The bride wore a charming gown of ivory white moiré, trimmed with lace, with a veil clasped with clusters of lilies of the valley. The bridal bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore an attractive gown of yellow charmeuse, trimmed with lace, chiffon and fur. Her flowers were yellow Marguerites. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, at which the bride, according to the old Army custom, cut the wedding cake with the groom's saber. Only immediate relatives and friends were present. Later in the day Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon left for New York, prior to their going to West Point, Lieutenant Purdon's present station.

Miss Cali Phillips, daughter of Col. Charles Leonard Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phillips, was married to 1st Lieut. Ralph Chrystal Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., in St. Brigid's Church, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1914.

The wedding of Ensign Henry H. Porter, U.S.N., attached to the Idaho, and Miss Josephine E. Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbons Reed, of Savannah, Ga., took place at 8:30 p.m. Jan. 5, 1914, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, Riverton, N.J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. N. F. Stahl. In the absence of her father, who was detained in Savannah on account of illness in the family, the bride was escorted to the altar by her brother-in-law, Mr. Walter Wellington Watt, of Charlotte, N.C. A sister of the bride, Mrs. John H. Kinzie, Charleston, S.C., was matron of honor. Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham and Ensigns F. S. Carter, B. B. Howard, U.S.S. Idaho, and Richard E. Byrd, U.S.S. Missouri. There was a substitution of ushers within a few hours of the wedding on account of Ensigns E. L. Woodside, K. R. R. Wallace and M. C. Robertson, U.S.S. Idaho, receiving orders from the Navy Department to proceed to another station on Sunday. The bride was beautifully gowned in duchess satin, with draped skirt and long round train, copied after Bachwitz model. The gown had double tunic; the lower one embroidered in point, the upper one of duchess lace. The bodice was low cut wide, of chiffon and lace. The bride wore a beautiful veil, caught gracefully with spray of orange blossoms around the head. The bride carried a beautiful bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids, and Mrs. Kinzie, matron of honor, carried pink roses. There was not a flower girl, but a feature not on the program was the four-year-old niece of the bride, Eunice Evans Moyer, whose unconscious graceful march down the aisle with her ten-year-old brother, Walter Watt Moyer, carrying a pretty bouquet of roses, attracted unusual complimentary comment. The ceremony was featured by the bridal party marching under crossed sabers held by the ushers, who were in full military dress, and the artistic and beautiful decorations of the church, consisting of a complete bower of smilax and new pink carnations. A reception immediately followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister,

Mrs. Harry E. Moyer, 506 Fulton street, the decorations being in harmony with those in the church. The guests enjoyed a typical Southern wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Porter sailed for Bermuda Wednesday, and will take up their residence in Girardville, Philadelphia, Pa., about Feb. 1.

A correspondent at San Antonio, Texas, sends us the following: "Jan. 7, 1914, has been appointed as the wedding day of Miss Anna Huntington Rumbough, eldest daughter of the late Col. David J. Rumbough, U.S.A., and Mrs. Rumbough, to Lieut. William W. West, 13th U.S. Cav. Miss Rumbough has the proud heritage of a long and distinguished line of Army ancestry, being the daughter of a gallant, brave officer, granddaughter of the late Major Gen. D. S. Stanley and Surg. Gen. Joseph Wright, U.S.A., and niece of Lieut. Col. David Sheridan Stanley, Q.M. Corps, and of Major Willard Ames Holbrook, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Holbrook. The marriage ceremony of Miss Rumbough and Lieutenant West will be held in the post chapel at Fort Riley, Kas., and will be as quiet as the great popularity of this young lady and Lieutenant West will allow. Lieut. Joseph W. Rumbough, 6th U.S. Field Art., brother of the bride-elect, will be host, assisting their mother, Mrs. David J. Rumbough, to entertain the relatives who are to gather from far and near to be present at the wedding."

Mr. Arthur Bishop Shepard has sent out invitations for the marriage of his sister, Mrs. Louise Cleveland Shepard Vail, to Mr. Charles Henry Stone, brother of Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone, U.S.N., on Jan. 15, at twelve o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C.

The marriage of Miss Mildred Fendall Jones to Asst. Surg. John J. O'Malley, U.S.N., took place at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Rixey, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1914. Miss Julia W. Jones, sister of the bride, attended her, and Dr. William E. Eaton, U.S.N., was best man. The bride was given away by Dr. Rixey, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. John J. Curran, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., assisted by Monsignor Thomas S. Lee, of St. Matthew's Church. The bride's gown was white brocade satin, lace and chiffon, trimmed with orange blossoms, and tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Rixey received the guests, and wore a lavender gown with jewel trimmings, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The house was decorated with ferns, potted plants and roses, and music was furnished by the U.S. Marine Band. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1914. He had been ill with Bright's disease, but paralysis was the immediate cause of his death. His most distinguished service was at Korea in 1872, when as commander of a force of marines from the Benicia, the Colorado and the Alaska reparation was asked on account of an attack made by the natives on the crew of the American merchant vessel Sherman. A force was landed and was fired upon by the Koreans. He is survived by two sons. Colonel Tilton was born in Maryland Sept. 28, 1836, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Navy March 21, 1861. His first service was in the steam frigate Colorado, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, in 1861. He subsequently among other duties served at Pensacola, Washington, Annapolis, on the Asiatic and European Stations. He was retired Feb. 1, 1897, for incapacity resulting from incident of the Service. Colonel Tilton had been a widower for a number of years. Surviving him are two sons, John Tilton, Assistant District Attorney at Norfolk, and McLane Tilton, a banker at Pell City, Ala.; two sisters, Mrs. Emory and Miss Elizabeth Tilton, of Washington, and a brother, Gibson Tilton, of Baltimore county. His son, John, is a patient in a Baltimore hospital, having recently been operated upon for appendicitis. He was fond of company and entertained royally. Fond of children, Colonel Tilton's wish was that the little ones attend his funeral and kneel at the grave and say the Lord's Prayer.

The late Lieutenant Commander Watts, U.S.N., whose death at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 1, 1914, we briefly noted last week, was born in New York, and entered the naval service as a midshipman April 10, 1862, graduating from the Naval Academy in June, 1866. During the Civil War he performed the practice cruise of 1863 on board the Macedonian, June 1, 1863, to Sept. 20, 1863, which vessel was engaged in active operations against the enemy. He was promoted to ensign March 12, 1868; to master March 26, 1869, and to lieutenant March 21, 1870, serving in the latter named grade on the Congress until July, 1871; on torpedo duty from June, 1872, to June, 1874; on the Brooklyn from July, 1874, to July, 1876; on ordnance duty, navy yard, New York, from September, 1876, to February, 1879, and on the Alert as executive from March, 1879, to September, 1880, this being his last active duty. He was placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 31, 1883, on account of a physical disability resulting from an incident of the Service, with the rank of lieutenant commander, in recognition of his Civil War service.

Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired, who died at Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 30, 1913, was born in Annville, Pa., July 26, 1844, and served as a private in the 25th Iowa Volunteer Infantry from August, 1862, until June, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 17th Infantry in 1866, and was retired for disability in the line of duty June 22, 1889, while a captain in that regiment. His rank was advanced to major in 1904 for Civil War service. At the age of eighteen Major Troxel, while attending college in Burlington, Iowa, enlisted in the 25th Iowa Infantry in 1862. He took part in a number of the great battles of the war and made the "march to the sea" with Sherman. At the end of the war he went back to Burlington, where he studied law for a year, but he secured a commission in the Regular Army in 1866. During his active service in the Army he had an attack of yellow fever contracted in Texas, where he was stationed during the troublous times when Texas was under martial law. He had much to do with the building of railroads in the Southwest during the hostile Indian days, when it was necessary to give military protection to the railroad engineers. During the early seventies much of his service was given in frontier stockade posts on the Missouri River. His last years of active service were spent in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, and shortly after his retirement he moved to Highland Park, where he lived until his death. He is

survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Dwight W. Ryther, wife of Captain Ryther, 6th U.S. Inf., and two sons, James and Thomas Troxel. The funeral services were held Dec. 31 and interment was at Fort Sheridan with military honors. "Major Troxel," says the Highland Park Press, "was not only a good citizen, but had every qualification of the true soldier. Personally, he was one of the most lovable of men, clean-cut, upright, honest as the sun, with a conscience not blunted by contact with the world, not sidetracked by the stress of business. He never loved prominence, and had a way of self-effacement that was most winning, and with his kind heart and companionable temperament easily made many friends, especially among the boys and young men, by whom he was greatly beloved."

The remains of Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, U.S.A., retired, who died at San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 23, 1913, as noted in our issue of Dec. 27, page 537, were buried with military honors Dec. 26 in the National Cemetery, just a few feet away from the tomb of the late Gen. John L. Bullis, U.S.A. A large assemblage of friends was present. Brief service for Captain Hampton was held at the residence, 317 Encino avenue, Alamo Heights, at three o'clock, Rev. Gaston Hartsfield officiating there. The active pallbearers were non-commissioned officers from the troops at Fort Sam Houston. The 3d Cavalry sent as an escort one of its troops and the 3d Field Artillery band led the way. The honorary bearers were Col. G. S. Bingham, Major Henry M. Morrow, U.S.A., T. J. Nye, Robert O'Grady, P. G. Downey, J. H. Kirkpatrick, N. T. Ayres and W. H. Hume. Rev. Philip Cook, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, conducted the services at the grave. Captain Hampton is survived by his widow and three daughters, Dorothy, thirteen years old; Helen, eleven years old, and Carmen, nine years old. Of Captain Hampton's poems Judge T. M. Paschal, of San Antonio, Texas, writes: "Those critics of that which has already fallen from his facile pen, whose judgment is recognized by all, declare that no new star has arisen upon the horizon of American, or even English, literature that in so brief a period and under such serious limitations as marked his environment gave brighter promise of becoming a literary star of the first magnitude; regardless of the phenomenal range his thoughts swept over the realm of history, sacred or profane; the problems of government or society; ancient, medieval and modern philosophy; the forgotten lore or fabled imagery of the East. To an inner circle of kindred spirits alone, however, were these rare and splendid endowments made manifest. His pen turned to poetic, mythical, allegorical subjects, and to the homely, endearing rural scenes of American life in the last generation, as though to hail back to Nature and the sturdy virtues of rustic simplicity; deeming the wisdom and philosophy of ancient civilizations best fitted and for use by those of to-day, through the revival of their hidden meaning, while preserving to some extent their quaint but attractive Orientalism. His pen sought this field rather than the already well occupied engaging the attention of legislators, statesmen, journalists and the great writers on socio-political economic questions. In his judgment these were of vital importance, but he felt the sands of his life forbade his entering upon so tempting a field." Although ill and realizing that death was near, Captain Hampton worked with untiring zeal, and while lying in bed prepared many of his works. He is author of the "History of the 21st Regiment," his own regiment. Another Army history is "The 21st's Trophy of Niagara," a story of an old cannon fired upon that frontier battlefield.

First Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th U.S. Cav., was fatally injured on Jan. 3, 1914, in a polo game at Washington Park, El Paso, Texas, between teams from the 15th and 13th Cavalry. He died Jan. 6. Lieutenant Armstrong was thrown in a collision with a fellow player and his skull was fractured. He was one of the Army's best polo players, and had participated in Eastern tournaments with the Meadow Brook and other crack teams. His parents live at Cook's Bridge, Del. Lieutenant Armstrong was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 16, 1882, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1904. He was promoted first lieutenant July 23, 1911.

Mrs. Carden, mother of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., died at Marysville, Cal., Dec. 23, 1913. The Marysville (Cal.) Appeal of Dec. 25, 1913, referring to the death of Mrs. Carden, says: "Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., commanding the Seminole, arrived in this city yesterday morning, being summoned here to the bedside of his mother. Captain Carden was off Cape Hatteras when he received the sad intelligence by wireless, and he hastened here as rapidly as possible. He went to New York, from which place he took train for California. He arrived here about twenty-four hours after his mother had answered the final summons."

After two months' illness from neuritis Col. Thomas Redding Tannatt, U.S.V., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., a pioneer of Oregon and Washington, died at Spokane, Wash., Dec. 20, 1913, at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. C. K. Merriam, W904 Seventh avenue. He was born at Verplanck Point, on the Hudson River, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1833. He was appointed a cadet of the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1854, and was graduated July 1, 1858, being commissioned a brevet second lieutenant and assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant, 4th Artillery, Feb. 24, 1859; first lieutenant in May, 1861, and captain in August, 1863. He was appointed colonel, 16th Massachusetts Volunteers, July 14, 1862, and was transferred to the 1st Massachusetts Artillery Dec. 28, 1862. He resigned from the Volunteers July 15, 1864, and from the U.S. Army July 18, 1864. Colonel Tannatt participated in the following battles: Malvern Hill, the Peninsula campaign, Eristow Station, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Swift Creek, Pollootomy, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Jerusalem Plank Road and the five days before Petersburg. He was married at Manchester, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth F. Tappan, daughter of Col. Eben Tappan.

Mrs. Martha R. Little, daughter of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. Pitcairn Morrison, U.S.A., died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1913. She was the widow of Gen. Henry Little, C.S.A.

Rear Admiral Henry John Fletcher Campbell, British navy, a Crimean war veteran, who had a distinguished career in the royal navy, died Jan. 2, 1914, at London, of pneumonia, aged seventy-six years. He commanded the naval brigade in the Zulu war.

Major George M. Parker, formerly of the Iowa National Guard, veteran of the Civil War, and father of Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., and of Roy S. Parker, Cour d'Alene, Idaho, ex-member 51st Iowa Volunteers, 1898, died at St. John's Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1913.

Judge James H. McLeary, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, and father of Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died in

Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1914, after an illness of several months. Justice McLeary was a native of Tennessee, but when a young man went to Texas, where he practiced law, was elected to the state Legislature and later Attorney General of the state.

Mr. Everett Edward Abbett, father of Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbett, U.S.N., died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1913.

Mr. Charles B. Gose, father of Major Ernest B. Gose, 25th U.S. Inf., died at Kinderhook, Ill., Dec. 15, 1913, in his seventy-seventh year.

Admiral Sholto Douglas, C.B., British navy, who died at Southsea, England, Dec. 26, 1913, had many friends among the older officers of the U.S. Navy. He was eighty years of age last June and entered the navy as a cadet in 1847, becoming sub-lieutenant on Aug. 8, 1853; captain on March 1, 1865, and rear admiral on Dec. 1, 1881. He retired in April, 1888, but was promoted vice admiral on the retired list in the following month, and received the full rank of admiral in May, 1893. He served in the Kafir and Burmese wars, and was in the Baltic during the Russian war, and served as mate in charge of a mortar boat and in the Duke of Wellington at the bombardment of Sveaborg in 1854-55. In the China war in 1856-58 he served in the Comandante, and was present at the capture of the Bogue forts, as well as that of Pihlo forts, May 20, 1858, and the Fatshan flotilla of war junks in June, 1857. He was also at the Peiho forts in May of the following year, and was landed with the naval brigade at the capture of Canton in December, 1857. Between 1860 and 1864 he was commander of the Espoir on the west coast of Africa, where he captured six slavers and liberated 1,200 slaves. He was made a C.B. in 1881. He received numerous medals and clasps for his services, and was mentioned in the "Gazette." He was married in 1864 to the daughter of the late Mr. William Bickford, of Devon, and secondly, in 1883, to the widow of Mr. D. R. Catterson. Two of the deceased's sons have served in the Navy. Mr. Sholto G. Douglas recently retired with the rank of commander, and Comdr. Henry P. Douglas is still on the active list, being at present connected with the Admiralty in London.

Mr. Julian W. Johnson, father of Capt. William A. Johnson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died at his home in Rochester, N.Y., on Dec. 31, 1913.

Mrs. Agnes Taylor Basler died Dec. 30, 1913, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Sears Yates, Belmont Farms, Front Royal, Va. Mrs. Basler was born in Indianapolis, and was the oldest daughter of Judge Napoleon B. and Catherine Brown Taylor. She leaves an only daughter, Mrs. Edward Sears Yates, wife of Capt. Edward Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., and five grandchildren. Her brothers and sisters surviving are Mrs. Garland Rose Stewart, Alton, Ill.; Mrs. William Whitenack, New York city; Edwin Taylor, Evansville, Md.; and Harold Taylor, of this city.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, one of the few surviving leaders of the Confederacy, died at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1914, at his home, Glen Lily. General Buckner was born in Hart county, Ky., in 1823, on the farm and in the house in which he died. He entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1840, and was graduated July 1, 1844, being promoted in the Army a brevet second lieutenant, 2d Infantry. He served in the Mexican war and was wounded at the battle of Churubusco. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant conduct in that battle, and the brevet of captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey. He resigned from the Army March 26, 1855, while captain and commissary of subsistence. He subsequently served as Adjutant General of Illinois and as Inspector General of Kentucky. When the Civil War started he joined the Confederacy and refused the most tempting offers—a general's commission in the Federal Service. His career during the Civil War was a particularly bright one, starting with his activity at Fort Donelson, where, despite the defeat of the Confederates, he won commendation. At the end of the Civil War he found himself impoverished. He engaged in journalism, and after some time spent in New Orleans returned to the place of his birth and made his home in Glen Lily. He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1883, and later was a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket headed by Senator John M. Palmer. The party soon passed out of existence, and with it General Buckner's political activities came to an end. General Buckner was twice married. His first wife was Miss Kingsbury, of Lynn, Conn. After her death he married Miss Della Claiborne, of Richmond, Va., a descendant of George Washington.

Corpl. Philip Gaughan, U.S.M.C., who died in Philadelphia on Dec. 30, 1913, while attached to the Marine Corps Depot of Supplies in that city, had long and distinguished service in the Marine Corps. Born in Ireland forty-nine years ago, coming to the United States when a youth, he first enlisted in the Marine Corps in July, 1880, and served therein until the time of his death. He was on board the U.S.S. Trenton when that vessel was wrecked by a hurricane at Apia, Samoa, on March 16, 1890. He was awarded a medal of honor Aug. 19, 1899, "for heroism and gallantry under fire of the enemy while cutting cables at Cienfuegos, Cuba, May 11, 1898," during the war with Spain. Though a corporal at the time of his death, Corporal Gaughan held the ranks of sergeant, gunnery sergeant and first sergeant in the Marine Corps, and was reduced in rank at his own request in order to be detailed to duty in the office of the depot quartermaster, U.S.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa. Corporal Gaughan, who had a host of friends both in and out of the Service, is survived by a widow and five small children, who reside at No. 1266 South Twenty-ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman have been preferred against Asst. Paymr. Russell V. de W. Bleeker, U.S.N. The offenses are said to have taken place in New Orleans about a year and a half ago. The Navy Department sent orders for a G.C.M. to convene at Mare Island, Cal., for his trial. He was detached from the Yorktown several weeks ago to await orders. About a year ago Assistant Paymaster Bleeker was charged with advancing his own pay and cashing a \$1,000 check for a friend from government funds. He was court-martialed at Key West and was acquitted of a part of the charges. He was sentenced to be reprimanded. The Navy Department disapproved the recommendation on account of its leniency. The members of the court are Capt. Charles F. Pond, Pay. Dir. C. M. Ray, Comdr. J. M. Reeves, Capt. R. L. Wallace, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Shapley, P.A. Surg. L. C. Whiteside and P.A. Paymr. Spencer E. Dickinson, with Capt. A. P. Christ, U.S.M.C., retired, as recorder.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Mellish, of England, is the house guest of Paymr. Frederick Pyne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pyne at their home in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. William J. Gower, wife of Paymaster Gower, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Raleigh, is spending several months in Washington.

A daughter, Alice Elizabeth Gormley, was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert Lee Gormley, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proctor, of Utica, N.Y., were the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick in Newport, R.I., last week.

Major Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A., has joined Mrs. Michie and Miss Margaret Michie at the Grafton, in Washington, D.C., on a month's leave.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharp, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sharp have returned to Washington, D.C., after a visit in New York, N.Y., with Mrs. Ira Davenport.

Major George T. Langhorne, U.S. Military Attaché at Berlin, Germany, was a member of the military shooting party at Mecklenburg over New Year's.

Major James H. McRae, U.S.A., A.G. Dept., has taken an apartment at the Toronto, in Washington, D.C., where Mrs. McRae and family will join him Jan. 14.

Mrs. Harrison Dodge, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walker, at their home in Augusta, Ga.

Mrs. Martha Gilbow sailed from New York for Panama on Jan. 2 to spend several months with her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Charles W. Fisher, U.S.N.

Capt. S. S. Wood, U.S.N., has been relieved from command of the Nebraska for duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. Capt. G. R. Evans has been assigned to command the Nebraska.

Mrs. McCormick, wife of Comdr. Benjamin B. McCormick, U.S.N., gave the first of a series of afternoon receptions on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at her residence, 24 East Thirty-fifth street, New York, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A., have recently returned from the Philippines, and are spending the month of January in Augusta, Ga. They will leave Seattle on Feb. 1 for Fort Seward, Alaska.

Mrs. William T. Davis, wife of Dr. Davis, formerly of the U.S. Army, was hostess at a large tea on Jan. 10 in honor of Mrs. Hasbrouck and Miss Moyle at her residence, 927 Farragut square, Washington.

Mrs. William Gorman Gambrell, of Fort Logan, Colo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James E. Bradley, at 1031 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Gambrell will be in the East for six weeks or two months.

Major and Mrs. Edward Sigerfoos, with their daughter, Grace, and son, Edward, arrived at Galveston Dec. 28. Major Sigerfoos, who was formerly stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., is stopping at 1101 Tremont street with his family.

Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N., American Naval Attaché at London, who has been a guest of Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., American Naval Attaché at Berlin, and Mrs. Gherardi in Berlin, has returned to London.

Mrs. John C. Boyd, wife of Medical Director Boyd, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Camp Stanley, wife of Surgeon Stanley, U.S.N., retired, have sent out cards for Fridays in January at their residence, 1621 Twenty-second street, Washington.

Mrs. Henry Harris Barroll, wife of Commander Barroll, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at her apartment at the Dupont, in Washington, on Jan. 7, in honor of Miss Helen Kimmell, daughter of Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., and a debutante of this season.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Medical Director Anderson, U.S.N., and Miss Anderson were "at home" at their Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, on Jan. 3. Mrs. Rush Fay, wife of Ensign Fay, U.S.N., and Mrs. E. B. Woodworth, wife of Lieutenant Woodworth, assisted.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., American Naval Attaché at Berlin and The Hague, and Mrs. Gherardi were presented to Queen Wilhelmina at her first drawing room at The Hague court on Jan. 2. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gherardi will make a tour of Holland before returning to Berlin.

Mrs. Frederick Altstaetter, wife of Major Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Captain Wilby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., received the guests at the hop given at the Officers' Club at Washington Barracks on Jan. 2. The hop room was decorated with Christmas greens and a buffet supper was served at midnight. Several hundred guests attended.

Miss Mary Veeder, daughter of Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at an informal tea for her school friends on Jan. 3 at five o'clock. Miss Katherine Rawson, daughter of Prof. Edward K. Rawson, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., served at the tea table.

Mrs. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Andrews, mother and sister of Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., entertained at a large reception at their quarters at the U.S. Naval Academy on New Year's Day. Those assisting were Mrs. George W. Logan, Mrs. Harris Laning, Mrs. Kenneth Castleman, Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Mrs. Roger Williams and Mrs. Arnold Francis and Mrs. C. C. Clark, of New York.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard had a family reunion with them in Washington during the holidays, including Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Howard, of South Orange, N.J.; Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., Mrs. Morton and small son, of Annapolis, Md.; Lieut. Douglas Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Bushrod Howard, wife of Ensign B. B. Howard, U.S.N.

Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, 12th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Gienty are visiting in Los Angeles, Cal., at the Regent. They are being entertained by the old friends of Mrs. Gienty, who was a former resident of Los Angeles, with motor trips to the surrounding country places, and with theater and dinner parties. For the Christmas holidays they were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Modini Wood, of St. James Park, where a dinner and dance was given for about sixty guests. The Captain has two months' leave.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., was in New York this week to deliver a lecture at Hamilton College.

A son, John Harilee, was born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1914, to the wife of Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C.

A daughter, Phoebe Seagrave, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1914, to the wife of Capt. D. C. Seagrave, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

A daughter, Mary Fecht, was born to the wife of Capt. J. E. Fecht, 4th U.S. Cav., at Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 21, 1913.

A daughter, Dorothea Marion Hobley, was born to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Hobley, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1914.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Rodney Smith, U.S.A., returned from Europe in December, and are now visiting their son and family at Ashland, Mass.

A daughter, Helen Corinne Smith, was born to the wife of Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at New York city Dec. 30, 1913.

The birth of a daughter is announced to the wife of Lieut. Byron R. Coleman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Dec. 18, 1913. Name, Helen Isabelle Coleman.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Walter A. Bloedorn, U.S.N., spent New Year's in Baltimore, Md., as the guests of Dr. Charles S. Grindall, Mrs. Bloedorn's uncle.

A son, James Murray Arrasmith, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th U.S. Inf., at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1913.

Miss Margaret Breckinridge has returned to Washington after a stay with her brother-in-law and sister, Comdr. John Fore Hines, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hines, at Annapolis.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Henderson and children spent Christmas at the Hotel Tivoli, Panama, leaving there on Dec. 27 by steamer for San Francisco.

Mrs. Rush, wife of Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Florida, and Miss Katharine Rush will spend the remainder of the winter at the Hotel Astor, New York, N.Y.

Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., Commandant at West Point, N.Y., spent a few days at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, this week, and Mrs. R. D. Hasbrouck joined Commander Hasbrouck there.

Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, wife of Colonel Newcomb, U.S.A., is spending part of the holidays at the Hotel Wolcott, New York city, and later will go to Washington, where Colonel Newcomb will join her.

Major Gen. Charles B. Hall, U.S.A., and the Misses Hall, who have been at the Falmouth Hotel, in Portland, Me., for some time, will leave there for Washington, D.C., where they will be located at the Brighton.

Comdr. W. R. Sayles, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Washington, now at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., gave a dinner and dance on board on Jan. 8 for William Courtleigh, shepherd of the Lambs Club, and Mrs. Courtleigh.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., expects to leave New London, Conn., Feb. 1, for a six months' trip to Europe with his wife. They go with the Clark tour of the Mediterranean on the steamer Rotterdam, then through Europe and Great Britain.

Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th U.S. Inf., has been made defendant in a divorce action filed in San Francisco by Mary Tillson Goodwin, daughter of Col. John C. F. Tillson, 15th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Goodwin charges desertion, failure to provide, extreme cruelty and habitual intemperance. Lieutenant Goodwin is stationed at Galveston, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. Douglas L. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Bushrod B. Howard, who passed the holidays with Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard in Washington, D.C., have returned to their homes.

Major and Mrs. F. W. Fuger, U.S.A., are occupying Tounancour, Grosse Pointe Farms, near Detroit, Mich., the old homestead of Mrs. Fuger's family. Their sons, Theodore and Frederick, return soon to school at Hackensack, N.J., after spending the holidays with their parents. In February Major and Mrs. Fuger expect to leave for Washington and the South, returning in May.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. Adams entertained delightfully at Norfolk, Va., at a one-step party on New Year's night. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Comdr. and Mrs. R. Spencer Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Ryden, Lieut. and Miss Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Mrs. William N. Jeffers, Dr. Benton, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brinkley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Bain, jr. On Jan. 2 Miss Stiles entertained at bridge. Among those playing were Miss Price, of Pittsburgh; Miss Virginia Garrison, Mrs. Louis R. de Steiguer, Mrs. Herbert Kelley, Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Mrs. Robert M. Hinkle, Mrs. Edward Palen and Miss Virginia Dickens. Mrs. Palen and Miss Garrison were prize winners.

The music at the Olennder Country Club, Galveston, Dec. 27, was furnished by the Army band from Texas City, and some very attractive selections were played. A number of dinner parties, with attractively decorated tables, occupied the early hours. Among those present at one table were Miss Jessie Crocker and guests, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Major Patterson, Lieutenant Moore, Miss Willis and Mrs. Crocker. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Kempner, who were entertaining Mrs. Dan Ripley, of Houston, Colonel Lassiter and Captain Carr. Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Thompson had as dinner guests Mr. and Mrs. George McFarland, Capt. and Mrs. Heiberg, Mr. and Mrs. Burton. At another table were Lieut. Col. W. B. Banister, Col. C. M. O'Connor, Lieuts. C. B. Moore and Kilbourne.

The residence of Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and Mrs. Peary at 1820 Belmont road, Washington, was the scene of a distinguished gathering of members of the scientific, diplomatic, official, residential Army and Navy society in Washington on Jan. 2, when Miss Marie Peary, better known as the "snow baby," made her debut. The drawing rooms were overflowing with the numerous floral tributes sent the debutante, who received with her mother, assisted by Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor. Mrs. Peary wore a handsome gown of green velvet, and Miss Peary's Paris frock of broadened crepe de Chine was charming. Mrs. Ralph Barnard, Mrs. Alexander Semmes, Mrs. Alexander Stewart and Mrs. Emil Diebitzch presided at the flower-decked tea table, with a group of the season's debutantes assisting. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Peary entertained the receiving party at dinner at the Army and Navy Club following the reception.

A daughter, Norma Helen Crapo, was born Dec. 31, 1913, to the wife of Paymr. George R. Crapo, U.S.N.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., retired, who had recovered from an attack of pneumonia, is again ill at his home at Highland Falls, N.Y.

First Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 15th U.S. Cav., who resigned from the Army Jan. 8, 1914, was born in Florida April 29, 1881, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1904.

Mrs. Martha S. Gillow sailed Jan. 3 from New York for Panama to spend several months with her daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Fisher, wife of Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher, U.S.N.

A late addition to the Army colony in Galveston, Texas, is Mrs. Daniel Craig, who, accompanied by her infant son, Daniel Craig, Jr., and the latter's nurse, arrived in time to spend the holidays with Captain Craig. For some months Mrs. Craig has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles J. Wilder, in Berkeley, Cal.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Carleton and Miss Carleton on New Year's Eve received the officers of Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, their wives and other friends of the town of Eagle Pass. The house was prettily decorated. Mrs. Bright served eggnog and Mrs. Drake fruit punch. A pleasing program was rendered by the 14th Cavalry orchestra. Hearty exchange of the salutations of the day added much to a most enjoyable occasion.

Wearing uniforms like those their ancestors wore in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812, members of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York had their annual mess dinner at Delmonico's, in New York city, on Thursday night. It was the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Flags which were carried in the War of 1812 decorated the room, while a field tent and equipment occupied a place in front of the speakers' table. The feature of the evening was the presentation of medals to those members of the corps who had made marksmanship records at the annual camp at Peekskill last year, and to those who had attended every weekly drill for one year or more. The corps made a record at Peekskill, it was said, as every man who competed qualified as a marksman. The marksmanship medals were handed to the recipients by Col. J. S. Mallory, U.S.A., and the long service medals by Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N. Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., was toastmaster. Among the guests were Talbot Olyphant, of the Society of the Cincinnati; Talbot Root, of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; William Whitehead Ladd, of the Society of Colonial Wars; Robert M. Olyphant, of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York; Col. William G. Bates, N.G.N.Y.; Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island; and Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church.

A delightful little party was given by Chief Musician Fiedke, 8th Band, C.A.C., at his quarters at Fort Barrancas, Fla., on Dec. 27, writes a correspondent. The out-of-post guests were Engr. and Mrs. Paul Crank, C.A.C., from Fort Morgan, Ala.; Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. Richard Bonner, from Warrington, Fla. The party enjoyed music rendered by Mr. Fiedke and his two daughters, assisted by Sergt. Frank Bonner, 8th Band, and refreshments were served.

A camp of United Spanish War Veterans, known as Camp Major Albert G. Forse, was installed at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Dec. 30, 1913, with a charter membership of thirty-three. The following officers were elected and appointed, viz.: Commander, Calvin E. Hendershot; senior vice-commander, Charles G. Souders; junior vice-commander, Claude B. Swezey; officer of the day, John H. Wright; officer of the guard, Tom Kaszubowsky; adjutant, John Cenic; quartermaster, Ludwig Deicher; chaplain, William K. Ficklin; trustees, Edmund S. Wright, Robert M. Nolan, Cornelius J. Leach.

Lieut. John R. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Daphne Carr were married at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1914. The bride is the daughter of the late Captain Carr, C.M.G., Royal Navy, and Mrs. Shadwell-Carr, of London. The bride and groom left on the transport Logan Jan. 5 for Manila, where Lieutenant Ellis will command the U.S.M.P. Hunt.

RECEPTION TO COUNTESS ANNA LEARY.

A formal reception was given to the Countess Anna Leary, of New York city, aboard the U.S.S. Wyoming, flagship of Rear Admiral Badger, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1914, as a token of the Navy's appreciation and esteem for the recent presentation by the Countess to the following named ships of a life membership in the Navy Relief Society. Admiral Badger will present to each ship an official certificate of the society, which will be framed and hung in their respective wardrooms. Those receiving this honor will be the Wyoming, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, North Dakota, Utah, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, Rhode Island, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Virginia, Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, Saratoga, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kearsarge, Rainbow, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Wisconsin, New York, Texas, North Carolina, Washington, California and Oregon.

The Countess has also given the St. Catherine's Hospital, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a maternity bed for the use of the enlisted men's wives of the Navy whose husbands are members of the society. This bed is under the supervision of the Sisters of St. Dominic. The privilege has been granted up to and to include July 1 next, but Chaplain E. E. McDonald, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Washington, is even now using every influence to make it a permanent privilege, and hopes that he will soon be able to announce the success of his endeavors.

The New York Auxiliary of the Navy Relief Society, whose headquarters are in the yard, were in attendance. Through the efforts of Mrs. Higginson, the retiring president of the auxiliary, and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, the president-elect, and the active and interested co-operation of the Countess, this particular branch of the society has succeeded in accomplishing wonderful results in relief work. This has infused much enthusiasm in other branches, thereby contributing greatly toward a larger development of the society.

Notwithstanding a dismal and misty day, the reception on board the Wyoming to Countess Leary was a great success. The forecabin was enclosed in a wall of flags and bunting, with interior decorations of plants, giving it the appearance of a huge ballroom, the ship's band playing enlivening strains. As an added token of appreciation, after the formalities of the introduction had been dispensed with, the Countess was presented with a

large bouquet of roses and ferns by a boatswain's mate of the Wyoming, which was most highly appreciated. After the presentation the guests retired for luncheon, the Countess leading, escorted by Rear Admiral Badger.

The invited guests included the following: Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves and the Misses Gleaves, Admiral and Mrs. Higginson, Miss Haldane, Admiral and Mrs. Harmon, Miss Paulding, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Helen Gould Finley, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. William Rush, Miss Catherine Rush, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Dr. P. Leach, Comdr. and Mrs. Cluverius, Paymr. and Mrs. Ryan, Constr. and Mrs. Stocker, Dr. and Mrs. Orris, Col. and Mrs. Le Jeune, Capt. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Mrs. W. S. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Bird, Capt. and Mrs. Howard, Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mr. Robert Neeser, Chaplain E. E. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Satterlee, General Barry, Cardinal Farley, John D. Crippins, Comdr. J. P. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Plunkett and Capt. and Mrs. Eberle.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Evidences of anxiety over the Mexican situation in Administration circles have become apparent during the past few days. In a speech delivered at Lincoln, Neb., Secretary of State Bryan uttered a prayer that he might not be called upon to intervene in the affairs of Mexico. In his dramatic manner he declared that he did not want to be responsible for the shedding of blood in the Southern republic. Aside from this it has become apparent from the attitude of the State Department that the administration at last realizes that it must either recede from its present position or use force to compel attention to its demands upon Mexico. The anxiety on the part of the Administration is attributed largely to the demands of other governments for protection to their citizens and subjects. Millions of dollars worth of property of the citizens of England, Germany and other nations have been destroyed in Mexico during the disturbances. These countries are now demanding to know of the United States what steps are being taken to adjudicate the claims of their people. The State Department may ignore the rights of American citizens, but it realizes that it cannot give the same treatment to the rights of foreign citizens. The Department is fully aware of the protest that would come from the people of this country if England, Germany, France or any other foreign country should take forceful means to protect their citizens in Mexico and in consequence is deeply concerned over the recent developments in the Southern republic. The financial isolation of Huerta does not seem to have taken place. Despite the declaration to the contrary, Huerta seems to be able to secure financial support from some source. While the rebel armies have met with considerable success, the Huerta government still maintains control of the greater portion of the country. The revolt against it appears to be just strong enough to keep the country in a state of disorder without compelling a change of administration. Important developments are expected with the return of President Wilson to Washington, but there is no assurance that he will take any steps to bring about peace in Mexico.

In connection with the recent action of U.S. Cavalry on the Mexican border in disarming Mexicans and compelling them to go back across the Rio Grande into their own territory, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in a report from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 3, said: "So far as known at these headquarters what has been done at Presidio is in accord with unbroken practice from the beginning all along the border. Anyone seeking refuge or claiming asylum is received and protected. Frequently armed parties of federals or rebels cross the border without evident intent to surrender or seek asylum. If not found by our patrols they cross back at convenient time and place. Their international status is that of armed invaders of United States territory. If caught by our patrols they are disarmed and either held or put back across the river, according to circumstances of case. Under no circumstances are they obliged to return where they can be taken by their enemies. Federals are sent over to the command from which they came and the same is true of the rebels. Depriving them of their arms is an absolutely necessary punishment. Any other rule will result in the Big Bend country being overrun with swarms of small armed parties of Mexicans terrorizing the people. To round them up would require all of Major McNamee's force and probably more, and he would be unable to perform his important duty of receiving the main body which may eventually be driven across at Presidio.

"In short, the requirements of humanity are fully met. All civilian refugees, men, women and children and all wounded persons are received and cared for. All armed men who seek asylum are received, disarmed and cared for. All armed men who do not evidently seek asylum and whose good faith is in doubt are also disarmed.

"If humanity prevents sending them over the river we take care of them. If humanity does not forbid and we can send the men back to join their own army the local officer acts according to his best discretion.

"The U.S. Government for months has been put to large expense in feeding refugees as well as in moving hundreds of Americans from Mexican territory, and no question has been raised as to who shall pay for all this."

Major Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., told the Secretary of War that he did not believe the stories of the wholesale slaughter of federal officers. He said he questioned newspaper men and others, and from all these accounts they learned that Villa decided to execute all men who had deserted the constitutional standard and gone over to the federal command to fight. As nearly as it was possible to get the facts, there were fourteen men who were shot on this account. Stories of the shooting of hundreds of scores were not true. Major Michie said Villa had respected the rights of Americans and of American property.

One federal prisoner at Presidio treated by the Red Cross was found to have smallpox, a dangerous development in the situation, as General Bliss reported about 1,000 men, women and children refugees are on the American side awaiting the result of the fighting.

The principal news from Mexico during the past few days is that the federal force under General Salazar entrenched at Ojinaga succeeded in completely beating off the force of rebels which in superior numbers had been endeavoring for a week to take the place. After the rebels receive further reinforcements another attempt to capture Ojinaga, it is said, will be made, with General Villa, the notorious outlaw, in personal command.

Gen. José Mancilla, one of the most prominent commanders of the Mexican federal army, deserted on Jan. 7,

crossed over to the American side from Ojinaga, Mexico, and was held by the United States border patrol. Accompanied by his son, a captain, General Mancilla gave a fictitious name to the immigration officials, but on being taken before Major McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding the United States troops, he admitted his identity and asked for asylum. He had discarded his sword on the Mexican side. Pending orders from Brigadier General Bliss at San Antonio he was placed in custody.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, in a statement in the New York Sun of Jan. 6 on the Mexican situation said he believed the war is wearing itself out and is near an end. He expressed approval of the hands-off policy of the administration at Washington in abstaining from military intervention. The non-occurrence of the expected interference of foreign governments and of the loss of life among Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, predicted some months ago, he considers a vindication of the attitude of the United States Government.

OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Judge Advocate General, in his opinion on the question as to whether or not under the amended regulations fuel and lighting material may be sold for the use of officers stationed away from their families, quotes from the Revised Statutes, Section 24, Act of July 15, 1900, as follows: "No allowances shall be made to officers in addition to their pay except as hereinafter provided." No provision was made for furnishing officers with fuel and lighting material free of cost, and this expense fell upon the officers. "Allowances for fuel to commissioned officers is prohibited by law, but fuel may be sold to officers of the Army by the Quartermaster Department for the actual use of such officers only, at the rate of \$3 per cord for standard wood." The Judge Advocate General holds that under the authority of the appropriation sales may still be made to officers for the use of their families notwithstanding the officers themselves may be on duty elsewhere, and such sales may be made at cost price.

In the case of an order for tool steel, to be used at Fort Ruger, H.T., the Judge Advocate General holds that as long as no stated time for the delivery was set, there is no reason why the material, having been shipped in a reasonable time, in view of the circumstances connected with the matter, should not be accepted and paid for, in accordance with the contract, which provided that the steel should be delivered within a reasonable time without specifying any date. The order for special tool steel bars, etc., was sent on July 11, 1911, by Capt. F. B. Edwards, constructing quartermaster at Honolulu, to the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company of Brussels, Belgium. The steel was delivered Nov. 14, 1911, which was too late to be of any use.

OF INTEREST TO PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

Paymasters' clerks in the Navy will be interested in the cases of Guilmette v. United States and Poore v. United States, decided by the Court of Claims on Jan. 5. In the former case, that of Paymaster's Clerk Henry Guilmette, U.S.N., now serving at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the question involved was the right of a Navy officer to include in the computation of his longevity pay five years' constructive service on account of entry from civil life. While serving on the U.S.S. Charleston in Philippine waters Mr. Guilmette resigned with the intention of engaging in business in Manila, but seventeen days later accepted another appointment as paymaster's clerk. The Comptroller of the Treasury held that the interval between his two terms of service was so brief that his re-entry was not in fact from civil life. The Court of Claims overruled this contention, but as its opinion is not yet out of press we are unable to state the exact grounds of its decision.

The second case decided was that of Paymaster's Clerk Edward W. Poore, U.S.N., serving on board the U.S.S. Iowa, with the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and involved the question of the date upon which the pay of an officer begins on entry into the Service. While at his home at Berkeley, Cal., Mr. Poore received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy appointing him a paymaster's clerk, directing him to apply to the Commandant of the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, for physical examination, and if found physically fit to take the oath of office and proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., or to such other port as the U.S.S. Vermont might be, and report for duty on that vessel on April 15, 1911. Immediately on receiving the letter on March 27 Mr. Poore applied for and passed the physical examination and took the oath of office, and on March 30 left his home for Washington, D.C., where he arrived April 4. On that day he called at the Navy Department, was told that the Vermont was at sea, and after waiting in Washington for a week to learn the whereabouts of the vessel finally reported on April 11 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, on board. The Auditor for the Navy Department refused Mr. Poore pay for any time prior to April 8, contending that if he had left his home that day he would have had sufficient time to reach the Vermont on the date he was ordered to report. This argument did not commend itself to the Court of Claims, which held that an officer's pay begins on the date when he takes the oath of office; and that as Mr. Poore did take the oath on March 27, as directed in his letter of appointment, it made no difference when he left his home to report for duty. The attorneys for both Mr. Guilmette and Mr. Poore were Messrs. King and King.

THE RE-ENLISTMENT PERIOD.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Dec. 29, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The policy of the War Department is to improve the efficiency of the Army, and that policy will be attained only by decreasing the enlistment period. A great number of Army posts, especially Coast Artillery forts, are undesirable stations, due to the fact that some are rather far from a city. Others are only small posts and offer no inducements for re-enlisting for seven years. These are often the reasons why experienced non-commissioned officers and privates leave their companies after being discharged, when they have attained the height of their ambition, and when they are of valuable service to their companies and to the Government. Civilians do not enlist on account of the length of the enlistment period; and, if not, do not wish to be placed on the reserve after their four years with the colors expire. Three-fourths of the enlisted men of the Coast Artillery make first class gunner during their first year

in the Service, and are familiar with all the duties required of a good artilleryman; if not, they are undesirable soldiers. If a soldier after two years' service would not re-enlist in the Regular Army he could be of great benefit to the Service in the Coast Artillery Militia in time of war. If the enlistment period was only two years a great many soldiers would re-enlist in the same company.

CORPORAL, QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

AN ARMY WOMAN'S OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The concentration of 12,000 troops at Galveston and Texas City, which has been going on now for nearly ten months, seems to be in a fair way to assuming the appearance of a sort of land booming and money-making scheme for the benefit of the country and inhabitants. A policy of non-interference and peace has been announced long ago, yet the above mentioned army is kept in readiness to pounce upon our unfortunate neighbors at a moment's notice. Our posts are neglected, and some of them are without proper guard against fire and theft, in spite of the thousands of dollars' worth of government and personal property within their bounds; and there seems to be no end to this condition in view. If the troops are to be kept at Galveston and Texas City until peace is established in Mexico, judging from the number of years of peace that this country has enjoyed since her birth it looks as if they would stay there for the remainder of their lives.

AN ARMY WOMAN.

The Sun reports that the society to teach American people "their supreme unpreparedness for war," which would seriously handicap the United States in the event of foreign invasion, is almost ready for action. The Sons and Daughters of National Defense, as the organization is called, has the support of the War Department and of influential men in various parts of the country. Speakers will be sent through the country this year on a campaign of patriotic and military enlightenment. An approving letter from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has been received by Col. H. L. Turner, one of the organizers. Among supporters are Arthur L. Garford, of Elyria, Judge Marcus Kavanagh, Gen. James E. Stuart, James Edgar Brown, Lieut. Col. G. V. Lauman, Lieut. Gov. Barratt O'Hara, Col. C. R. E. Koch, Charles Henderson Miller, Major E. H. Smitzer, Garland Stahl, Capt. Martin Sipple, Col. Leroy T. Steward, Capt. John McConnell, Mrs. Henry L. Turner, Mrs. C. R. E. Koch, Mrs. C. L. Daniels and Mrs. C. H. Miller.

Very large and appreciative audiences have attended the lectures, accompanied by moving pictures, given by Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A., in New York city armories this week on the "Mobile Army of the United States." Major Dickson explained the pictures as they were shown, which added to their interest, and also value as an educator. He also has the happy faculty of putting a little humor to his explanations when the subject offers opportunity. The difference between real pictures of United States troops and the miserable counterfeits shown in the ordinary moving picture dramas was at once apparent. Instead of a mob representing U.S. soldiers in ill fitting uniforms and devoid of proper instruction, the audiences are shown the soldiers as they really are, smart, alert and carefully trained men in proper tactical formations. The showing of these pictures offers a new and fruitful field in educating the public into actualities concerning Army life.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on Jan. 5 relieved Col. William C. Langfitt, Corps of Engrs., of charge of the water supply system, river and harbor works in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, including those in progress in the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, and of works for the defense of Washington city. Colonel Langfitt has been assigned to duty at Savannah, Ga., as engineer in charge of the southeast division, which includes supervision over the river and harbor works in Georgia and Florida. The new duties assumed by Colonel Newcomer are in addition to those in his charge as engineer of the central division and resident member in Washington of the engineer board on rivers and harbors. His assignment to the charge of local works, of which Colonel Langfitt has just been relieved, is only temporary and may not continue many months. The duration of his detail will depend upon the availability for the detail of another officer of nearly corresponding rank.

Mr. Douglas I. McKay, who has been appointed Police Commissioner of New York city, and who has taken hold of his work in an energetic and consistent manner, was born in New York May 25, 1883. He was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York, and was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. June 11, 1901. He was promoted in the Army June 13, 1905, second lieutenant of Coast Artillery. He served at Fort Adams, R.I., Fort Caswell, N.C., and Fort Monroe, Va. He was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 25, 1907, and resigned from the Army May 23, 1907. He subsequently served as secretary to the Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York city; was captain and Deputy Chief and Chief of Water Supply Police of New York, and was First Deputy Police Commissioner under Rhinelander Waldo. Those who know him are confident that he will prove the right man in the right place.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, will be among the prominent officers attending the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York in Albany Jan. 16 and 17. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Brig. Gens. John G. Eddy, J. W. Lester, S. M. Welch, E. F. Austin, Lieut. Cols. R. F. Walton, L. W. Stotesbury and nearly all the commanding officers of the N.G.N.Y. are among those to be present. Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, Capt. George H. White, W. D. A. Anderson, Lincoln C. Andrews, David H. Biddle, John B. W. Corey and Lieut. Harry Pfeil, U.S.A., inspector-instructors on duty with the N.G.N.Y., have also been invited to be present at the

convention. The convention will entertain Governor Glynn at dinner on the night of Jan. 16.

Mr. John K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, writes: "In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 3 in a notice of Dr. Weir Mitchell's 'Westways' reference is made to his story of his brother's duel with a Confederate officer. This is further verified by a reference to the honorable discharge of 'John S. Mitchell' from the 1st U.S. Colored Cavalry." For the sake of accuracy I write to say that Dr. Mitchell's brother, N. Chapman Mitchell, was enlisted in the 15th Illinois Cavalry and volunteered from that regiment to enter the 6th Colored Cavalry, at a time when officers for the colored regiments were difficult to secure owing to the promises of the rebels that they would receive no quarters if captured."

The Secretary of War has asked for a letter of explanation from Major Lewis A. Rand, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., for the language that he used in a letter to the supervisors of Muskingum county, Ohio. In approving the plans of a temporary bridge it is alleged that Major Rand said that the bridge will be wide enough for all passengers who are not "too old or too drunk." This remark offended the supervisors so much that they protested to the War Department and demanded that there be a public apology.

Ten candidates for cadetships at West Point took a competitive examination Jan. 7 before the Civil Service Commission in the Federal Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Three of the ten—those who receive the highest averages—will be eligible to compete in a final examination. Congressman Donohoe, of Pennsylvania, will appoint the successful candidate. One young man, Frank M. English, jr., of Lawton, Okla., took an examination for appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. U.S. Senator Owens, of Oklahoma, will make the Annapolis appointment.

In a circular letter Brig. Gen. Orlando Holway, the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, publishes a lecture by 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf., U.S.A., on map reading, delivered at the School of Officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, June, 1913. "It is published for the careful reading and study of all concerned." The lecture is accompanied by diagrams explaining certain lines. We hope to make room for it another week.

Major Benjamin M. Koehler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been on duty at Fort Terry, N.Y., has sent in his resignation to the War Department. In the meantime, the two months' leave granted to him from Dec. 14 last was revoked. Major Koehler is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897. His resignation up to this writing had not been accepted.

"The Disarmament of Nations" was the subject debated by Moorfield Storey and Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, before the Tuesday Evening Neighborhood Club in the parish house of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass., on the evening of Dec. 3. Mr. Storey favored disarmament and General Reade spoke against it. The debate ended inconclusively at ten p.m.

The annual meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society will be held on Monday, Jan. 12, at eleven a.m., at the residence of Mrs. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. The ladies of the Artillery are invited to be present.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.

Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., JAN. 8, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans to Washington on business pending the National Matches and for the purpose of attending the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America, Jan. 14, 1914.

Col. William A. Mann, Gen. Staff, to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty as Chief of Staff of 2d Division.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th Field Art.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Willis, jr., 6th Inf., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment.

BULLETIN 37, DEC. 12, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Publishes tables relating to the small-arms competitions of the Army for the year 1913.

In the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Q.M. Sergt. John G. Grika, Co. A, 6th Inf., was No. 1, with an aggregate of 895 points.

Sergt. Warner Brown, Troop G, 1st Cav., in the Army Revolver Competition at Fort Niagara, stood No. 1, with 1,065 points, and 1st Sergt. Matt Klemm, Troop D, 15th Cav., No. 2, also with 1,065 points. Of the prize-winners among the commissioned officers, 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf., stood No. 1, with an aggregate of 1,073 points.

A comparison of the Rifle Competition held in the United States in 1913 shows the highest aggregate in teams among the several departments to be as follows: Eastern, 847; Southern, 824; and Western, 883. No competitions with rifle or revolver were held in the Central, Hawaiian and Philippine Departments in 1913. The highest aggregate of revolver teams was: Eastern Department, 1,051; Southern, 1,011; and Western, 1,091.

G.O. 81, DEC. 20, 1913, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 1st Lieut. Frank H. Kalde, 6th U.S. Inf., which we have previously noted. He was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications to the charges involved embezzlement, falsehood, failure to pay for goods purchased, etc. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service, and the sentence was approved by President Wilson.

G.O. 82, DEC. 22, 1913, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts was president of the court, and Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, acting J.A., was judge advocate. The charges were: I. Drunkenness on duty. II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Additional Charge I. Drunkenness on duty. Additional Charge II. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Of the first charge Major Hughes was found not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Of the second charge, guilty, and of additional Charge I. guilty and of additional Charge II. not guilty. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service.

President Wilson confirmed the sentence, but in view of

his long service, his excellent record in the war with Spain and unanimous recommendation of the Court of Clemency, the sentence of Major Hughes was commuted to the loss of fifty files on the lineal rank of majors of Cavalry. This reduces him from No. 10 on the lineal list down to No. 61 after Major L. J. Fleming.

G.O. 83, DEC. 30, 1913, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes regulations fixing the composition and duties of caretaker detachments at ungarrisoned Coast Artillery forts.

II. Cir. No. 65, War Dept., Dec. 18, 1906, relating to the regulations fixing the composition and duties of caretaker detachments at Coast Artillery subposts is rescinded.

III. Par. II., G.O. 48, War Dept., July 22, 1913, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Rosettes or buttons of approved pattern, to consist of ribbons of the same color as those that pertain to the several service medals and badges, are authorized for optional wear with civilian clothing on the part of those persons to whom such medals and badges have been awarded or may be awarded, in lieu of the medals or badges to which such rosettes or buttons pertain, respectively.

IV. So much of Sec. 1, Par. I., G.O. 49, War Dept., Aug. 1, 1913, as relates to the supply of small arms ammunition to be kept on hand in time of peace by organizations is amended to read as follows:

a. By Organizations.

Organization commanders will keep on hand the small-arms ammunition prescribed by the unit accountability equipment manuals.

G.O. 21, DEC. 31, 1913, WESTERN DIVISION.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as acting department adjutant, relieving Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., from that duty.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, DEC. 31, 1913, 3D DIVISION.

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, 1st Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as acting division adjutant, relieving Major John L. Hines, 6th Inf., from that duty.

By command of Major General Murray:

W. A. NICHOLS, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 52, DEC. 22, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The 10th Cavalry, having arrived in the Department to relieve the 5th Cavalry, is temporarily attached to the 2d Cavalry Brigade pending further instruction from the War Department.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

R. A. BROWN, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

CIR. 12, NOV. 20, 1913, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

This circular publishes an analysis prepared in the Division of Militia Affairs of a paper which was read by the chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States before its annual convention at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 6, 1913.

CIR. 13, NOV. 25, 1913, DIV. OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

Publishes an opinion of the J.A.G. of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War, in regard to the authority in law for defining the organizing of the brigades and divisions of the Organized Militia, as set forth in Cir. 8, War D., Division of Militia Affairs, series of 1913. This opinion appeared in our issue of Nov. 29, 1913, page 393.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON.

Leave one month, about Jan. 15, 1914, is granted Major Melville S. Jarvis, inspector general. (Jan. 2, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

So much of Par. 13, S.O. 263, Nov. 10, 1913, War D., as directs Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M.C., to report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty is so amended as to direct Lieutenant Colonel Slavens upon arrival at Manila to report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty under his direction in charge of all construction work pertaining to the Quartermaster Corps on Corregidor Island, relieving Lieut. Col. John M. Carson, jr., Q.M.C., at the proper time. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major William C. Cannon, Q.M.C., upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the department quartermaster and assistant to the division quartermaster, 1st Division. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Tom Wood, Q.M.C., now at Washington Barracks, D.C., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lewis R. Taft, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Halbach, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Sergt. George W. Pool, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 31, War D.)

Sergt. John A. Porter, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Leave is granted Pay Clerk Alfred J. Maxwell, Q.M.C., from the date of the completion of the temporary duty which may be assigned to him until the date necessary for him to leave Chicago for San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Pay Clerk Hastie A. Stuart, Q.M.C., from duty at the Presidio of Monterey to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty, relieving Pay Clerk Frederick A. Markey, Q.M.C., who will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Pay Clerk Dudley M. Brown, Q.M.C., now on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty in the office of the division quartermaster, 2d Division. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Pay Clerk Herbert R. Orr, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail about March 5, 1914, for Manila for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Pay Clerk Elmer E. Lockard, Q.M.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, and will proceed upon the first available transport thereafter to San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George W. F. Sturley, Q.M.C., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Earl H. Rosemere, Q.M.C., now at 1514 Park street, Vancouver, Wash., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will report at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The leave granted Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 5, War D.)

The leave granted Major William R. Eastman, M.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 5, War D.)

The leave granted Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 23, 2d Div.)

Capt. Howard H. Baily, M.C., is relieved from duty with the 2d Division and from further duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Monday, Jan. 19, 1914, at the places designated for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Chicago, Ill., Capt. Charles C. Billingslea.

At Fort Morgan, Ala., Capt. Leon C. Garcia.

At Fort Jay, N.Y., Major Albert E. Truby and Capt. George H. Scott.

At Fort Porter, N.Y., Major Sanford H. Wadhams.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Capt. Charles L. Foster and Guy V. Rukke.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Major Theodore C. Lyster and Capt. William M. Smart.

At Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C., Lieut. Col. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., Major Reuben B. Miller and Capt. William H. Monerick.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Lieut. Col. Allen M. Smith.

At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Capt. Herbert C. Gibner and Charles T. King.

At Fort George Wright, Wash., Major Benjamin J. Edger, jr., At Ancon, Canal Zone, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason and Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to enter the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of taking the course in the Field Service School, and will report in person on April 1, 1914. Majors Thomas S. Bratton, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, James S. Wilson, M. A. W. Shockley and James F. Hall. (Jan. 6, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to take the correspondence course in the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.:

Majors William H. Wilson, Thomas S. Bratton, Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, James S. Wilson, Bailey K. Ashford, Weston P. Chamberlain, Albert E. Truby, Joseph H. Ford, Louis T. Hess, Christopher C. Collins, Benjamin J. Edger, jr., Samuel M. Waterhouse, Eugene H. Hartnett, Charles E. Marrow, M. A. W. Shockley, Theodore C. Lyster, Sanford H. Wadhams, Chandler P. Robbins, Thomas L. Rhoads, Edward F. Geddings, Arthur W. Morse, Frank C. Baker, Charles R. Reynolds, Paul C. Hutton, Frederick A. Dale, Frank T. Woodbury, Henry H. Rutherford, Carroll D. Buck, John H. Allen and James F. Hall. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Capt. Joseph E. Bastion, M.C., from duty in the Philippine Department, about May 15, 1914, to the United States and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 6, 1914, to Major Edwin W. Rich, M.C., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas. (Dec. 24, S.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John F. Erdmann, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 2, 1914. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. McCown, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, about April 15, 1914, and will then proceed to the United States and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Leave three months and three days to 1st Lieut. Marion S. Lombard, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Jan. 7, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 7, 1914. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. F. H. Mills, M.R.C., from duty in Philippine Department about May 15, 1914, to United States and report by telegraph to the A.G. of Army for further orders. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Marion S. Lombard, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Department and will proceed to his home in the United States. Lieutenant Lombard is relieved from active duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Par. 3, S.O. 269, Nov. 17, 1913, War D., is so amended as to direct Acting Dental Surg. Edwin M. Kennedy to proceed to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 5, 1914, instead of Jan. 5, 1914. (Jan. 5, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Rose, H.C., Fort Barry, Cal., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Jesse H. Mael, H.C., Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. James B. Fugate, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on or before expiration of furlough this day authorized will report to C.O., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., for duty. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Sergt. Walter A. Beal, H.C., reporting at these headquarters from the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 26, Western D.)

Sergt. Hugo E. Lacher, H.C., recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty in the Hawaiian Department. (Jan. 6, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Col. William C. Langfitt and Major William J. Barden, C.E., are relieved from duty as members of the board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed to report upon such matters as may from time to time be referred to the board relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of Engineer troops. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. William E. Craighill, C.E., in addition to his present duties and without change of station, will relieve Col. John Mills, C.E., of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Boston Engineer District. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Major Robert E. Raymond, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., relieved. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 297, War D., Dec. 20, 1913, relating to Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., is revoked. (Dec. 30, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER.

Ord. Sergt. Roscoe Clayton, now at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward C. Williams, Fort Wayne, Mich., to the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John W. Brockhage, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Sergt. George H. Brant, S.C., now on duty in the Hawaiian Department, will be sent on the first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 290, War D., Dec. 12, 1913, as relates to Sergt. Otto Heinz, S.C., is revoked. (Jan. 6, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry V. MacKnight, S.C., now at Stevensville, Mont., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the commandant, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty with Field Co. A, Signal Corps. (Jan. 6, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Major James B. Hughes, 1st Cav., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Dec. 27, Western D.)

First Sergt. Jacob Behn, Troop L, 1st Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 5, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave four months, effective about Jan. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav. (Dec. 30, E.D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 28, 1914, is granted Capt. Roger S. Fitch, 2d Cav. Captain Fitch will sail for the Philippine Islands about March 5, 1914, instead of Feb. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Jan. 5, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, for station. (Dec. 20, S.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Second Lieut. Edwin S. Blackwell, jr., 5th Cav., from duty at Fort Myer, Va., to join his troop at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (Jan. 5, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Vets. Jules H. Uri, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 31, 2d Div.)

Capt. George T. Bowman, 6th Cav., from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and from further duty on recruiting service, Jan. 10, 1914, and will join his regiment. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Leave one month, effective about Jan. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Herbert E. Taylor, 6th Cav. (Dec. 26, 2d Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Alexander B. Cox, 8th Cav. (Jan. 7, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The sick leave for two months to Vets. John H. Gould, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave one month, to apply for extension of fourteen days, to Capt. George Williams, 13th Cav., upon his arrival in the United States. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Jan. 20, 1914, to Capt. William H. Clifton, jr., 13th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (Dec. 29, S.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Claude de B. Hunt, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 26, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

COL. R. D. READ, ATTACHED.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Henry J. Reilly, 15th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 8, 1914. (Jan. 7, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Jan. 3, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Jan. 2, 1914. Lieutenant Colonel Grierson is assigned to the 10th Cavalry, Jan. 3, 1914. He is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join the regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 2, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., is relieved from duty as supply officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., to take effect Feb. 14, and will report in person on Feb. 15 to the C.O. of that post and to the commandant of the School of Fire for purpose of taking course of instruction at school from Feb. 15 to May 15, 1914. Upon the completion of the course Lieutenant Parrott will join proper station. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Leave one month and sixteen days, about Jan. 3, 1914, to Capt. Charles J. Ferris, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 26, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

The name of 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 11, and the name of 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Field Art., is removed therefrom, to take effect Feb. 10, 1914. Lieutenant Cubbison is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 11. He will, upon his relief from recruiting duty, join battery to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Leave one month and five days to 1st Lieut. Telesphor G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 22, S.D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

First Lieut. Webster A. Capron, 6th Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Sill, Okla., and report in person on Jan. 15, 1914, to the commandant, School of Fire for Field Artillery, for duty. Lieutenant Capron will relieve 1st Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 3d Field Art., from duty as supply officer at the school on Feb. 14, 1914. (Jan. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Field Art., U.S.A., is removed from the list of detached officers, Feb. 10, 1914, and is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 11, and will join battery to which he may be assigned. (Dec. 30, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Lieut. Col. Wilmot E. Ellis, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport from that place about Feb. 5, 1914, for Honolulu, H.T., and upon arrival will assume command of Fort Ruger. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Major Edward J. Timberlake, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Ruger, H.T., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Feb. 15, 1914, to San Francisco, Cal. He will proceed thence to Fort Terry, N.Y., and assume command of that post. (Jan. 2, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 235, Oct. 8, 1913, and of Par. 7, S.O. 242, Oct. 16, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. James Totten, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to duty at Fort Miley, Cal. He will take station at that post. (Dec. 30, War D.)

Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 26, E.D.)

Capt. William R. Doores, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of Mobile, is assigned to the 116th Company, and will join company. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Leave three months and fourteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Leave ten days, effective Jan. 12, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C. (Dec. 31, E.D.)

First Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, C.A.C., is detailed for duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States and will report by letter to the department engineer, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, for instructions. (Dec. 30, E.D.)

First Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 26, E.D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 244, Eastern Dept., Dec. 3, 1913, as directs the 19th Co., C.A.C., to proceed to Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the steamship scheduled to sail from New York city, N.Y., about Jan. 17, 1914, is amended so as to direct that organization to proceed on the steamship scheduled to sail from New York city, N.Y., about Feb. 17, 1914. (Dec. 31, E.D.)

The following engineers, C.A.C., now at the stations indicated, will report to their respective commanding officers, for duty at their present stations: Orlando S. Romans, Fort Screven, Ga.; James L. Starkey, Fort Monroe, Va.; Victor C. Shank, Fort Monroe, Va.; Byron H. Mills, Fort Williams, Maine. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. John W. Ruckman, C.A.C. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Leave two months to Major James A. Shipton, C.A.C., military attaché. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Capt. Le Vert Coleman, C.A.C., is appointed an acting Q.M. for the time he may remain on recruiting duty at Roanoke, Va. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for seven days, effective on or about Jan. 5, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, C.A.C. (Jan. 5, C.A.S.)

Fireman Morton E. Bookstaver, C.A.C., Fort Mills, P.I., will be sent on the transport to leave Manila Feb. 15, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 6, War D.)

Fireman John Ratk, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to Manila, P.I., on transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty at Fort Mills, P.I. (Jan. 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 294, Dec. 17, 1913, War D., as assigns 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., to the 45th Co., is revoked. Upon the expiration of his present leave Lieutenant Mack will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, for duty on his staff. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Marcel S. Keene, C.A.C., is relieved from duty on the staff of the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, is assigned to the 45th Co., and will join that company. (Jan. 7, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants, first class, Coast Artillery Corps, are assigned to duty at their present stations: Allen L. Greenwalt, Coast Defenses of Manila Bay, and Joel W. Rowan, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (Jan. 7, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Co. F, 3d Inf., relieved further duty with Militia of New Hampshire, effective Dec. 31, 1913,

to take advantage of furlough for two months authorized this date. (Dec. 30, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Chief Musician William Buechner, band, 4th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 6, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

First Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with the Militia of New York. He will proceed to New York city. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Leave three months, after the receipt of his notice of promotion, to 1st Lieut. Auswell E. Deitch, 5th Inf. (Jan. 6, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 303, War D., Dec. 29, 1913, as relates to Sergt. John P. Barnoske, Co. F, 6th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 6, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John C. French, 7th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 3, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave two months and twenty-eight days, about Jan. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf. (Dec. 24, E.D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. William H. Wilbur, 10th Inf., will report in person at ten o'clock a.m., Jan. 26, 1914, to Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for examination with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Dec. 26, E.D.)

First Sergt. John Cornwell, Co. D, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 6, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Co. L, 12th Inf., will stand relieved from further duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on Jan. 5, 1914, and on that date will proceed by rail to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for station. (Dec. 29, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Sergt. Jacob Schuetz, Co. F, 15th Inf., now at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 3, War D.)

First Sergt. William Kennedy, Co. L, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 5, War D.)

First Sergt. James Cimmino, Co. M, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 5, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Sergt. Robert Robinson, Co. C, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Jan. 7, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 18th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Jan. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for temporary duty and upon the completion to Fort Slocum, N.Y., as heretofore ordered. (Jan. 5, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Capt. Albert S. Williams, 19th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 300, Dec. 24, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 30, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Sergt. George C. Collier, Co. M, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Louisiana and will be sent to Baton Rouge, La., for duty. (Jan. 2, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Carl A. Baehr, 22d Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 7, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Chief Musician Edward Polk, band, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 31, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 26th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and report on Feb. 11, 1914, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Field Art., and from further duty on recruiting service on that date. (Dec. 30, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave one month, upon his relief from further treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 30th Inf. (Dec. 26, Western D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Joseph P. O'Neil, 30th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 29, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Jan. 3, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. Everett E. Hatch, Inf., is removed therefrom, Jan. 2. Lieutenant Colonel Hatch is assigned to the 4th Infantry, Jan. 3, 1914. He is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Griffith, Inf., is assigned to the 19th Infantry. He is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service, and will join the regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 2, War D.)

Capt. Clyde B. Parker, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Infantry. (Jan. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Inf., now attached to the 13th Infantry, is assigned to that regiment. (Jan. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Inf., aid, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty at that place, and upon the completion of this duty will join his proper station, Fort Miley, Cal. (Dec. 31, War D.)

conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in volunteer forces. (Jan. 5, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of officers of the Infantry arm are ordered:

Capt. John W. French from 4th Infantry to 26th Infantry. Capt. Constant Cordier from 26th Infantry to 4th Infantry. Each of the officers named will, upon expiration of his present leave, join the company to which assigned. (Jan. 2, War D.)

MILITIA EQUIPMENT INSPECTION.

The C.O., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., or one of his commissioned assistants, will make one visit to each of the groups of places hereinafter specified on business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast armament and the equipment of National Guard armories:

- Brockton, Taunton, Fall River, New Bedford, and Fort Rodman, Mass.
- Fort H. G. Wright, Fort Terry, Fort Michie, N.Y., and Fort Mansfield, R.I.
- Providence, Pawtucket, Woonsocket, and Westerly, R.I.
- Laconia, Dover, Exeter, Portsmouth, Fort Constitution, Fort Stark, N.H., and Fort Foster, Maine.
- Fort Adams, Fort Wetherill, Fort Greble, Fort Getty, and Fort Kearny, R.I.
- Fort Williams, Fort Preble, Fort Levett, Fort McKinley, Fort Lyon, and Fort Baldwin, Maine.
- Lewiston, Auburn, Bath, Brunswick, Portland, Westbrook, Biddeford, and Sanford, Maine. (Jan. 5, War D.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors of the Militia of the states named for 1914. The inspections will be made under the provisions of Sec. 14 of the Militia law, according to War Department orders and instructions and itineraries approved at these headquarters:

Massachusetts.—Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, M.C.; Majors Herbert G. Shaw, M.C.; John W. Heavey, 14th Inf., I.-I.; James F. Hall, M.C., and Francis C. Marshall, 2d Cav., I.-I.; Capt. Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., I.-I.; Capt. David McC. McKell, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. John R. Sage, Inf., I.-I.; Majors Albert E. Truby, Louis T. Hess, Sanford H. Wadhams, Perry L. Boyer and William L. Little, M.C.; Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., I.-I.; Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf.; James B. Mitchell, C.A.C., I.-I.; Clarence H. Connor, M.C.; George H. Scott, M.C., and Edgar W. Miller, M.C.; George H. White, Inf., I.-I.; John B. W. Corey, Field Art., I.-I.; Robert Davis, 5th Field Art., I.-I.; William D. A. Anderson, C.E., I.-I.; Ralph H. Goldthwaite, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf. (Dec. 26, E.D.)

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

Sergt. Louis Dieckman, Co. H, 4th Inf., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of Kentucky and transferred as a private to general service Infantry, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

Pvt. Gustave Schoeling, Co. A, 29th Inf. (formerly sergeant, Co. D, 4th Infantry), having been relieved from further duty with Militia of District of Columbia, and transferred as a private to Co. A, 29th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

Pvt. William P. Wood, unassigned, 13th Inf. (formerly sergeant, Co. L, 4th Infantry), having been relieved from further duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and transferred as a private to the 13th Infantry, will upon the expiration of furlough be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

Sergt. William M. Wells, Co. C, 4th Inf., relieved from further duty with Militia of District of Columbia and transferred as sergeant to Co. D, 4th Inf., will proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

Sergt. Louis J. McHenry, Co. F, 4th Inf., relieved from further duty with Militia of Tennessee and transferred as sergeant to Troop F, 7th Cav., will be sent on first available transport to Manila for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

Sergt. Ernest V. Mooney, Co. K, 4th Inf., relieved from further duty with Militia of Pennsylvania and transferred as sergeant to Co. H, 10th Inf., will proceed to Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, for duty. (Dec. 27, E.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Majors James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., and Thomas F. Schley, 26th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of taking the field officers' course. (Jan. 3, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.
Schedule to July 1, 1914.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Logan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming.

Schedule to July 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	22
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 11	24
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 11	23

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., Dec. 8; arrived at Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 3.
KILPATRICK—At New York.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for P.I. Jan. 5, 1914.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Dec. 15; left Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 5.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—At Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. In Alaskan waters.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen ordered to command about Feb. 15, 1914.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 29, 1913.

The 31st Company of Coast Artillery arrived on the Isthmus Dec. 22. The company consisted of Captain Hasbrouck, in command, Lieutenants Walker, Allen and Borden and Dr. Eckels and 155 men. Captain Humber, representing the 10th Infantry, met them at Colon and a special train brought them to Camp E. S. Otis, arriving about five p.m. The officers were entertained by Colonel Greene and Lieutenant Colonel Blauvelt and the enlisted men were quartered in the old I.O.C. Hotel and small detachments were entertained at the different companies for their meals. On Tuesday morning the entire company left on a special train for their new post at Fort Grant, on Flamenco Island.

The 1st Battalion of this regiment was inspected on the parade ground by the commanding officer Monday afternoon, the men being in heavy marching order. The equipment was inspected and the companies tested as to proficiency in close and extended order drill. On Wednesday afternoon a similar inspection was given to the 2d Battalion.

Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram had dinner on Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Parke, of California, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Ford and Major and Mrs. J. H. Ford. At four p.m. Tuesday Mrs. Maynard Wells entertained in honor of her small daughter. All the children of the camp, large and small, gathered in the band stand at the appointed time, enjoying all kinds of games until about five p.m. Then all were taken to Lieutenant Wells's quarters, where a beautifully decorated Christmas tree held a suitable gift for each guest. After the presents were opened, refreshments, consisting of Christmas candies, ice cream and cake, were served. As there are thirty-one children in the regiment, this was a great undertaking for Mrs. Wells, and as it was the only gathering of its kind during the holidays it was a special treat to the younger set.

Lieutenant Hohl gave a delightful dinner at the Tivoli Hotel on Wednesday for Mr. and Mrs. Parke, Dr. and Mrs. Ford, Captain Humber and Miss Comber. After dinner all enjoyed the Tivoli Club Christmas Eve hop. Those from Camp Otis enjoying the dance given Christmas Eve by the Tivoli Club were Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Harry G. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Parke, Captain Humber, Lieutenants Hohl, Kutz, Stutesman and Gruber, Mrs. and Miss Wilbur, Dr. Snapp and Miss Birmingham. Mr. and Mrs. Parke leave for their home in Ocean Grove, Cal. Tuesday next, after several weeks' stay here as guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Ford.

Christmas morning all the members of the regiment received attractive cards of holiday greetings from Captain Ingram, adjutant, and Mrs. Ingram and Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Ford. Col. and Mrs. Greene had as guests for dinner on Christmas day Captain Hasbrouck, Lieutenants Walker, Allen, Borden and Dr. Eckels. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman's guests for Christmas dinner were Colonel Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Lieutenants Lytle and Gruber and Mr. Reinold. Capt. and Mrs. M. B. Stokes took Lieut. and Mrs. Cron and their three boys into their family party Christmas Day. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed had Capt. and Mrs. Tebbets as dinner guests Christmas Day. The Misses Daisy and Langdon Reed and Miss Dorothy Tebbets were also in the party.

Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge had a quiet home dinner on Christmas Day for Lieutenant White, the latter having recently received news of the death of his father. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, of Ancon, parents of Mrs. Swartz, spent Christmas Day with Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz. The usual family Christmas dinner was enjoyed at noonday. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells had Christmas dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall had as guests for Christmas dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Gray. Captain MacArthur took Christmas dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Merrill and family. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall's guests for auction bridge on Christmas night were Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carriethers.

A lecture was given in the Empire Y.M.C.A. on Friday night by Dr. Poole, of Philadelphia, on "Old China," illustrated by slides and motion pictures. Among those present from Camp Otis were Capt. and Mrs. Cohen, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Carriethers and Lieut. and Mrs. Gray. Lieut. and Mrs. Swartz had dinner Friday for Lieutenants Kutz and Stutesman.

A pretty scene in camp on Wednesday afternoon, just before the dinner hour, was that made by the children as they passed from door to door of the homes of their young friends, carrying trays laden with Christmas gifts, leaving one for each little friend and wishing all "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

The leave granted Colonel Gorgas, who went to the Rand, South Africa, from here, in response to a call from the Chamber of Mines, in order to investigate sanitary conditions and recommend methods for their betterment, has been extended one month, which will now give him until March 15, 1914, to complete his work there. This also includes Major Noble and Dr. Darling.

Lieut. J. M. Lockett has been made post exchange officer, vice Major Gerhardt, to take effect Jan. 1, 1914. Lieut. G. B. Goethals, E., who is in charge of the work on the fortifications, has returned to the Isthmus after his annual leave spent in the States. His wife accompanied him. While in the States Lieutenant Goethals attended the funeral of Colonel Gaillard.

Congressmen Hammond and Manahan, of Minnesota, were passengers on the steamer Panama, which arrived in Colon Dec. 29.

The first baseball game of the season was played Dec. 28 at the Empire ball grounds between the regimental team and the team of Empire. The regimental team lost 7 to 3.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 3, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Fox Connor gave a pretty dinner party Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. DeR. Hoyle, Dr. and Mrs. Hill. The Misses Anna and Elizabeth Rumbough entertained at supper Saturday for Miss Gardard, Lieutenants Anderson, Sands, Crane, West and Rumbough. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had tea for Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins and Lieutenant Koch.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Smalley gave a delightful bridge and hearts party Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Feeter, Major and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Tillson, Miss Clay, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieutenants Koch and Taulbee. Bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Koch, and hearts prizes by Mrs. Warden and Captain Thomas.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Marley had a pretty tea on Sunday for Major and Mrs. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Dr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Savage, Lieutenants Capron and von Holtzendorff. Mrs. R. S. Granger assisted at the tea table. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth, Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Captain Haight, Lieutenants Koch and Taulbee. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane gave a tea on Monday in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Elting and for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieutenant Koch, Mrs. Welsh, Miss Welsh, Miss Kneeder and Miss Clay.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. K. Ross entertained informally with auction bridge Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Tillson. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. J. A. Degen had a delightful bridge party for Mesdames Gaston, Feeter, Butler, Cornell, Crane, Tillson and Hill. The first prize was won by Mrs. Cornell, and a consolation was given to Mrs. Butler. Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner were at home Wednesday

afternoon in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Potter, Mrs. Aspinwall, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Taulbee. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Barry, Potter and Ross. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Keller gave a five hundred party Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, the Misses Kneeder and Ryan, Lieutenants Koch and Peyton. Prizes were won by Dr. and Mrs. Mills.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. DeR. Hoyle on Wednesday night had a "kitchen shower" for Miss Rumbough, which ended in a watch party. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Lloyd, the Misses Ryan, Clough, Garrard, Rumbough, Welsh, Craig, Clay, Kneeder, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants Sands, Rumbough, Bailey, Peyton, Palmer, Finch, Taulbee West, von Holtzendorff and Capron. Each brought a kitchen utensil with a verse, and many were extremely clever. Mrs. Van Deusen won the prize for the best verse by the ladies, and Lieutenant Rumbough for the men. Miss Welsh and Lieutenant Marley won prizes at cards. The evening was most enjoyably spent with music and games. Captain Richmond had a watch party New Year's Eve for Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Tillson and Lieutenant Koch.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston and Major and Mrs. Aultman held a reception "New Year's Day" for the officers and ladies of the garrison and their guests at the officers' mess. The club rooms were prettily decorated in holiday colors and delicious refreshments were served. Assisting the hosts were Mesdames Lloyd, Collins, Feeter, McNair, the Misses Rumbough, Welsh, Ryan, Kneeder, Clough and Elizabeth Rumbough. Mrs. McBlain entertained a few friends Wednesday evening in farewell compliment to Major and Mrs. Butler. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Tillson, Dr. and Mrs. Davis. Mesdames Ball, Smalley and Davis assisted the hostess. The table was prettily decorated with red carnations.

Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Granger had a supper New Year's for Major and Mrs. Aultman, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. McNair, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Dr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Captain Richmond and Lieutenant Capron. Captains Kilbreth and Barnes were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd on New Year's. The bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery had an informal dance New Year's night at Randolph Hall. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle. Those assembled were the Misses Kneeder, Clough, Welsh, Garrard, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants Crane, Anderson, Bailey, West, Peyton, Erwin, Rumbough and von Holtzendorff.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston had a pretty dinner party Friday in compliment to Mrs. Feeter and for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Keller and Lieutenant Tate. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Potter entertained informally with music and cards Thursday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall and Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had as dinner guests Friday Miss Ryan and Lieutenant Capron.

Major and Mrs. Aultman entertained with auction bridge Friday evening in compliment to their guests, Mr. and Mrs. McNair and for Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Dr. and Mrs. Hill. Prizes were won by Mrs. Granger and Dr. Hill. Mrs. Forsyth left New Year's Day for her home in Memphis, Tenn. Captain Forsyth leaves Jan. 3 for his new station at Fort Myer, Va. Mr. and Mrs. McNair, of Manhattan, are guests of Major and Mrs. Aultman. Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro spent a few days in Kansas City this week.

Capt. J. F. Barnes, 6th Field Art., has returned from duty at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. C. Sidney Haight has been visiting Fort Leavenworth during the week. Captain Oden spent the Christmas vacation in Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. S. O. Elting are at home to their friends at Carr Hall. Lieut. L. W. Prunty and family have returned to the garrison, after spending the holidays at their home. Lieutenants Waring and Doak have returned from Christmas leave.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1914.

The Wednesday Afternoon Card Club met with Mrs. Wallace last week. Those playing were Mesdames Barrette, Waterhouse, Robinson, Williford, Moses, Seaman, Watson, La Forge, Steger, Weggenmann and Pratt. Col. and Mrs. Barrette entertained delightfully with a New Year's reception Thursday for the district. Tea was served by Mrs. Moses and punch by Mrs. Waterhouse. Those who called were Capt. and Mrs. Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge, Mrs. Watson, of Fort Andrews, Mass., Major and Mrs. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Miss Montgomery, Lieutenants Booth, Leavenworth, Montgomery and Douglas, From Fort Terry, Miss Celeste Hunter, Captains Worcester, Patten, Ellis, Jordan, Lieutenant Shubin. Lieutenant Douglas entertained New Year's Eve at bridge Mrs. La Forge and Capt. and Mrs. Steger. The same evening Lieutenant Booth gave a jolly Welsh rabbit party for Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Miss Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenmann, Lieutenant Montgomery and Ensign Alfred Montgomery.

The weekly hop Friday was well attended. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman entertaining informally afterwards. Mrs. Forrest Williford left Saturday for a visit of several months to her mother, Mrs. Martin, of Memphis, Tenn. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Miss Montgomery, Lieut. Edward Montgomery and Ensign Alfred Montgomery spent the week-end at Fort Terry, the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Worcester. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars were guests for a few days of Major and Mrs. Moses. Ensign Montgomery left Sunday for Newport after spending the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Pratt. Miss Katharine Barrette has returned to Bryn Mawr to resume her studies. Lieutenant Ruben arrived Tuesday to be ordnance officer. He was one of the honor graduates of the last class of the post Artillery School.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 7, 1914.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton and his mother, Mrs. Josephine Horton, entertained at dinner on Jan. 5 for Miss Dorothy Mills, Miss Harriet Bradley, Miss Catherine Mills, Miss Bellinger, niece of Col. John B. Bellinger, Miss Margaret McIntyre, Capt. Kirwin T. Smith and Lieuts. Leo A. Dewey, Robert E. Jones, George W. Polhemus and Francis R. Fuller. After dinner the party adjourned to Corbin Hall and enjoyed an informal dance until midnight.

Mrs. Harry Horgan has been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, in the Arsenal, since Christmas. Mrs. Birnie gave a tea for Mrs. Horgan at her quarters; also a luncheon at Sherry's and a theater party last week. Mrs. Horgan left Jan. 7 for her home at Holliston, Mass. A number of the bachelor officers of the 29th were away on Christmas leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar S. Miller spent about two weeks in Philadelphia, returning Jan. 3. Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 3d Inf., is visiting his brother, Chaplain E. B. Smith.

An attempt is being made this winter to utilize the moat for skating purposes. A section of the cast moat has been flooded for that purpose.

Mrs. R. T. Scott, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her son, Capt. George H. Scott, Med. Corps. A tea, to which the ladies of the garrison have been invited, is announced for Mrs. Scott on Saturday afternoon.

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We observe that our enterprising contemporaries of the daily press have just discovered, and are making much of, the article in the London Spectator on Mexican affairs which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 20, page 501. "A high official of the State Department" is quoted as saying: "The Spectator has struck a note which may be heard throughout Europe. This journal, one of the oldest and best informed in England, has long been held by us as the acme of conservatism. In Britain among a large class of newspapers the Spectator's editorials are taken as a barometer to indicate the direction of this portion of British editorial policy. Its influence is great enough to make itself felt on the Continent. While I am not at all in sympathy with the suggestion, I cannot overlook the possibility of its effect on foreign public opinion. Europe is annoyed with the present situation and would be as gratified as the United States to have it speedily adjusted. When the Spectator departs so greatly from its cherished staidness it is time to watch shifting public opinion shift once more."

In a brief biography of Winston Churchill entitled "The Evolution of a Novelist," Collier's Weekly describes how Churchill, while in the Naval Academy, went to call on Herreshoff, the yacht builder, to seek employment after graduating, having resolved not to follow a naval career. "But on the Fall River boat Romance swept down like a gull and perched upon the shoulder of the youth. He was seized with a mad desire to write. He borrowed pen and paper from the captain, with whom he had made friends—he was good

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at making friends—and began the composition of a story. All the way to Newport he worked. The theme possessed him entirely. His face was flushed, his veins were full, he sweated at his task, and yet it was not a task but a pleasure. Strange exhilarations filled his soul. It was like the river opening into the sea, and the sound spreading into the sea. The young man got one vision, and then another, and his whole life was planned—no, controlled. The dreams had got him. His destiny tiptoed up and touched him on the shoulder. Henceforth he was under arrest. There was now no need to see Herreshoff. The boy knew that he was not going to design yachts, but histories, to ballast the character and belly the winging sails of life. But Herreshoff was not at home, which however, did not matter a particle. Churchill went on back to Annapolis, was graduated somewhere above the middle of his class, and then resigned. No ship for him. The nearest to sea service that he got was a place on the quarterdeck of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Churchill was not a sailor; he was a writer; his adventures were with publishers—and the wolf, that gray old comfort thief that dogs the footsteps of most literary aspirants."

Recent tests at Sandy Hook demonstrate that the Ordnance Department of the Army has been successful in producing the highest class projectiles for mortars. Twelve-inch mortar projectiles which are to be used for the Panama fortifications have been subjected to the severest tests under the most unfavorable conditions. The most modern deck armor plate has been pierced at the range of eleven miles by ballistic samples of mortar projectiles. These projectiles have been fired at deck armor plate at the most oblique impact, and have shown results which are highly gratifying to officers of the Ordnance Department. The Watertown arsenal, which has made a success in the manufacture of mortar projectiles, is now engaged in making projectiles for 12- and 14-inch guns. Already large shipments of 12-inch mortar projectiles have been made to Panama and these will be followed by projectiles for guns as soon as they can be manufactured at the arsenal.

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SECRETARY DANIELS'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

All will sympathize with the desire of Secretary of the Navy Daniels to improve the condition of the enlisted personnel of the Navy, but it is well to remember that the Navy is a machine for war. Along the same lines the Secretary should remember that his policy of economy which contemplates the building of an armor manufacturing plant could be carried so far as to seriously cripple the Navy as one of the great instruments of national defense. The purpose of the Navy is primarily neither to educate enlisted men nor to build battleships at the lowest cost. These should only be incident to the maintenance of the Navy as an efficient instrument of national defense. Unless the Secretary carefully safeguards his educational scheme officers will soon be devoting their energies to the education of the enlisted personnel for civil pursuits rather than for war service. Time or money spent in educating or training enlisted men to do things which will not increase their efficiency as men-o'-war's men is misapplied.

The country is expending millions annually to maintain a Navy for its defense; not as a floating high school. It has educated and trained for war a most efficient body of officers, who cannot properly be asked to serve as schoolmasters and may not distinguish themselves as such, and cannot rightfully be rated according to their ability as pedagogues. It is a grave question whether officers in the Navy can have their attention diverted by this elaborate educational scheme and at the same time maintain their high standards of discipline and professional enthusiasm and keep the fleet in the proper state of efficiency. The whole scheme of nautical instruction is an unwise and improper concession to the theory, with which a large class in this country seem to be obsessed, that a knowledge obtained from books is superior to that to be had by practical accomplishments. The Secretary evidently has it in his power to force this educational scheme upon the Navy, but we seriously question his right to do so.

The same danger lurks in the Secretary's proposition for a government armor plant, only in another direction. Already the Navy had too many shore stations and too much work for specialists. With an armor manufacturing plant, a projectile and powder factory and a school on every ship the Navy will soon become an industrial and educational concern instead of a fighting machine. All of these extra unprofessional occupations take up the attention of the officers, with the natural result that the brightest and most ambitious graduates of Annapolis will specialize. They will endeavor to prepare themselves for work in the industrial features of the Navy instead of fleet efficiency. Every enlargement of the manufacturing and industrial features of the Navy decreases the importance of the fleet or the fighting part of the Navy.

MR. HAYWARD'S MEXICAN SUGGESTION.

The letter appearing in another column of this issue from Mr. Hayward, the representative in St. Louis of the New England Life Insurance Company, is deserving the careful thought of those who believe in Mexican intervention and those who do not, for it presents a solution of the problem which should commend itself to both schools into which, it is safe to say, the country is now fairly well divided. The method suggested by our St. Louis correspondent has three large features of practicability which are especially noticeable: The disavowal of all intentions of conquest, the payment of all costs of such intervention out of the Mexican treasury, and the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt as the controlling head in the City of Mexico, once that city is taken by United States troops.

Those opposed to intervention have found much pleasure in asking this question: "After intervention and the seizure of the City of Mexico, what then?" Mr. Hayward presents a plan which aims to increase the prestige of the United States among Central American and South American republics by placing in the hands of a former President of the United States the task of restoring peace in Mexico. To the cheese-paring gentlemen both inside and outside Congress, who have all along objected to armed intervention on the score of economy, the St. Louis scheme presents the happy plan of using the Mexican revenues to defray all costs. Since the undertaking is for the benefit of the Mexicans, they can certainly not object if they are called upon to foot the bill. But the advice given on the subject of cooking a hare applies here: "First catch your hare."

Friends and enemies of the ex-President alike will unite in agreeing that the attractiveness of Mr. Hayward's scheme is greatly enhanced by the introduction of the commanding personality of Theodore Roosevelt, whom he so naively christens the "Temporary Boss." With the Panama Canal near completion, this is decidedly

a Rooseveltian era, and the imagination is not strained in conceiving a positive desire among many Mexicans to have their country in its present troubled condition fall under the beneficent sway of a man powerful enough to drive through the Panama Canal, equally defiant of criticism at home and abroad. There is nothing in the political career of Colonel Roosevelt to make him a dangerous figure to Mexican or South Americans. The spectacular acquisition of the Canal Zone has long ago been conceded to have been a salutary lesson to Colombia on the dangers of greed and blind cupidity. The great benefits to South America that are already foreseen to be coming with the opening of the canal overshadow any suggestions of "imperialism" in the action of the Roosevelt administration.

As he has held the Presidency for two terms in the United States, Mexicans will not be ready to credit Mr. Roosevelt with any ambitions hostile to the perpetuity of native control of the country, for even the most rabid anti-Americans will have to agree that Mexico has little to offer to a man twice President of the greatest republic in the world, except the opportunity to make a reputation as a pacifier. In bringing about the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan, for which he received the Nobel prize, Colonel Roosevelt showed the eminently peaceful trend of his mind, and this characteristic also should have a quieting effect upon the citizens of our sister republic.

SUCCESS OF QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

A splendid tribute to the efficiency of administration in the U.S. Army is given in the annual report of Major General Aleshire, Chief of the Quartermaster Corps, and students of "efficiency" in these days of strenuous, if not fierce, organization will do well to give this paper a careful perusal. In November, 1912, the three important departments of the Army consisting of the Quartermaster's, Commissary and Pay Departments were consolidated, following the passage of an act of Congress of only the August preceding. Here were the three big factors of supplies, subsistence and pay entirely revolutionized by being grouped in one corps, with a change of personnel, methods, etc. Yet although more than eighty thousand troops, officers and men, depended for their comfort upon the successful handling of these three great problems, there was no delay in any department of this new corps and everything proceeded with smoothness. There has been a large financial saving without any loss of efficiency as the Chief of the corps reports and as the experience of the Army has demonstrated.

This is an achievement of which the Service may well be proud. Such a change in administration was almost epochal in the radicalness of its character, and if there had been lapses here and there, even to the point of a virtual breakdown, there might have been found excuses for it in the haste with which things had to be done in the altered circumstances. In any private business affecting so large a body of men as eighty thousand it is doubtful whether the public would have looked for such ease of operation as characterized the work of the officers and men of the new Q.M. Corps. Its success is eloquent of that capacity for handling large affairs successfully which seems to be latent in military men of experience and training, and which needs only the providing of the means for its practical demonstration.

It will be remembered that after the Civil War some of the largest railroad and other development schemes were profitably carried through by men who had shown their constructive and executive abilities in handling the huge problems which the conduct of the affairs of divisions, corps and armies had made necessary. The close of the war was followed by a period of enormous industrial expansion, and especially by an era of railroad building unparalleled in the history of mankind. Into those stupendous works military men fitted as if they had been designed especially for those enterprises. The ease with which they solved the intricate questions of those times shows how closely the management of large military undertakings follows the lines of "big business," and it is a testimonial to the efficiency of Army administration to-day that great railroad organizers like Major Charles DeL. Hine have gone to Army methods for their best ideas for concentration of effort and simplicity of management. Instead of finding that the system under which armies are handled is one vast labyrinth of entangling red tape, the business world has waked up to the fact that it is a model which can be advantageously copied in civil life.

The success which has followed the consolidation of the three departments into one corps is attended by only one danger, and that is, that the public may form the idea that the great talents for adaptation displayed in putting this new scheme into operation will exhibit themselves in case of war emergencies, and that these latent possibilities of achievement may always prove all sufficient to save the country in its hour of need. This, of course, would be a grievous mistake, for in the event of war with the lack of preparedness which marks the attitude of the American people toward the future it would not be a matter of changing the form of administration so much as creating something out of nothing, of making up by a sudden feverish activity for years of apathy, sloth and indifference. In such a time and in such circumstances it is not so much a question of administrative ability as of time. A certain amount of time would be required, and not even a Napoleon can take untrained and raw troops and make veterans out of them, as the Little Corporal found to his sorrow at

Waterloo, when, after his grand old soldiers had been lost in the snows of Russia, he had been compelled to depend upon any men he could draw from the exhausted population of France. The success of the new Q.M. Corps has been due not only to the high administrative abilities shown by the officers in charge of it, but also because the means were available. The lesson for the American people, therefore, is that the means should always be at hand for that expansion and development of the Army which the exigencies and necessities of war will make imperative.

DANGERS OF MODERATE DRINKING.

At this time when many alleged thinkers expend so much energy in trying to prove that the cost of military establishments is the greatest peril for each of the great countries of the world, it is interesting to hear so powerful a voice as that of Col. L. Mervin Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., laying the blame for whatever aspects of decay are apparent in present-day tendencies upon the indulgence in liquor drinking. In the January-February number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution Colonel Maus says that the "growing tendency of the youth of both sexes to the use of cocktails and other forms of moderate drinking is becoming the greatest menace of the age and threatens the integrity of the race." A generation ago, he says, the progeny of our people was fairly sound because the mothers who gave them birth believed in the higher standards of life and rarely indulged in the use of alcoholic beverages, but "from every quarter these days come statistics showing the alarming increase of insanity and other phases of mental degeneracy." It may give us all some comfort, however, to reflect that statistics are the playthings of reformers. Every school of reform can twist statistics to suit its particular hobby; hence there is always a certain equilibrium maintained by the very fact that the total body of all the reform schools outnumbers the followers of any one school. So when Colonel Maus points a warning finger at the bottle as the emblem of our decay this reformer and that of another type simply read it and like the schoolboy say, "Taint no such thing," and then proceeds to push forward his own idea of the real evil.

Thus it happens that instead of the world flying off on a tangent after this or that panacea for unrighteousness, it is kept on the old beaten path by the contentions of the reformers themselves. Colonel Maus in part of his argumentation goes into the military world in search of data. He says that many of the greatest military and naval leaders have shown that alcohol lessens every mental and physical quality necessary for successful campaigning and warfare. Perhaps the fact that Gen. Robert Patterson drank five bottles of champagne at a sitting may account by its retroactive effect for his ill success in the early days of the Civil War, but it does not seem to explain why he lived to be ninety years old. Colonel Maus stated that more than fifty years ago Professor Parkes, of Netley, determined by actual practice that squads of soldiers confined to water as a beverage could outmarch those to whom had been given a moderate amount of beer during the trial. This has also been the experience of Lord Wolseley, Kitchener, von Moltke, Howard and other great soldiers. The Swedish government has proved that marksmanship is reduced from thirty to fifty per cent. under the moderate influences of alcohol. A number of military experiments have also been made in signalling, telegraphy, rapid firing, etc., "all of which demonstrates beyond question the superiority of the abstinent soldier over the moderate drinker." The burden of Colonel Maus's essay, which holds the leading place in the magazine, is that injurious effects result from the moderate use of alcohol.

When he appeared before the committee of Congress Mr. Anthony asked General Wood, "How large an army would it be possible for any nation to send across the Atlantic Ocean to this country, after having disposed of our fleet?" General Wood answered, "Five or six hundred thousand men, probably." "But," responded the Chairman, "you would always have to presuppose that they had disposed of our fleet." General Wood might have answered that it was not at all necessary for an invader to dispose of our fleet because Congress, of which Mr. Anthony is an honored member, is doing that work already, more effectually than any enemy could do it. General Crozier, being asked by the chairman, "Do you not think the prospect of war gets less and less?" replied that he believed that the things that people think it worth while to fight for get fewer and fewer, but history shows that if the cause involved in most of our wars had been left to judicial settlement no court would have given us what we regarded as the right judgment and what we obtained by war. "That is to say, the existing laws, as is often the case, and the precedents and the status quo were wrong as applied to the situation; they did not fit, and could not be overcome judicially."

Any proposition for the reduction of the pay of non-commissioned officers, or the allowances for enlisted men for re-enlistment, will meet with strenuous opposition both in the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The few members of these committees now in Washington all express themselves as opposed to any reduction in the pay of the Army. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee, declares that he

does not think that either the commissioned officers or the enlisted men of the Army are overpaid. Men of the same ability and experience in civil life are receiving higher pay. He said: "Whenever Army officers are called upon to do the work of civilians they take the place of those who draw higher salaries. The most notable instance is that of Colonel Goethals, who built the Panama Canal. The Government could not secure civilian engineers to take charge of the river and harbor work for what they are paying officers of the Engineer Corps. Above all things it appears to me we should not reduce the pay of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Everyone knows that has any knowledge of the Army how much its efficiency is due to the non-commissioned officers. The matter has never been proposed to our committee, but I do not think that any provision for the reduction in pay of non-commissioned officers would receive its approval. If we are to reduce the expenditures in the Army it should not be through a decrease in the pay of its personnel."

The discussion of a single list for promotion has again been revived in the War Department. Various schemes are under consideration, but none has been agreed upon. After an officer has been in Washington for a year or so and noted the conflicting ideas of the representatives of the different arms of the Service he almost invariably is converted to the single list for promotion idea. It has been suggested that after reaching the grade of captain officers should be allowed to choose the arm in which they would serve. To carry out such a scheme they could remain in the grade of captain until there is a vacancy in the arm of their choice. When they are promoted it could be arranged so that they would lose no rank. It is argued that it would really be a benefit to have lieutenants and captains serve in more than one arm, as the experience would be valuable for them when they become field officers, and still more valuable if they become general officers.

The recently approved recommendation of the General Board of the Navy for the re-distribution of Marines provided for the withdrawal of the Marine Detachment on the Isthmus of Panama in order to unite with some of the larger commands. Recent reports of the unhealthy conditions under which this detachment is operating has led the Navy Department to decide upon their immediate withdrawal and accordingly the Minnesota will be intercepted on her passage to Mexico with instructions to proceed to Cristobal and bring north the Marines now stationed there amounting to a force of approximately 400 officers and men. These Marines will temporarily be distributed among the ships at Vera Cruz to which port the Minnesota was en route. With the arrival of the Panama contingent at Vera Cruz Rear Admiral Fletcher commanding, would be able on short notice, in case of emergency to land an expeditionary force of more than 3,000 men, about 2,000 of whom would be sailors of the fleet and the remainder of the Marines. Steps are being taken to reduce the strength of the marines in the Philippines to about 150. This small force will probably be divided between Cavite and Olonapo. The matter is largely in the hands of the commander of the Asiatic Fleet, but the change will probably result in the relief of Col. Charles A. Doyen from duty at Manila. In all probability the marines in the Philippines will be placed in command of a major.

Under the unit system commanders of coast defenses in the Coast Artillery will be placed in about the same status as commanders of regiments in the mobile Army. A coast defense, although it may be composed of five or six forts, will be treated as one command or post and its commander will be responsible for the discipline of all the troops in the forts and all the property under his jurisdiction. Under the jurisdiction of the commander of the coast defense will be the fort commanders. These will be in about the same status as majors or commanders of battalions of a regiment. For commanders will be held responsible for the tactical efficiency of the troops under their command. As far as possible the fort commanders will be relieved of the administrative work. This organization will make it possible to transform the Coast Artillery into Infantry with very few changes in its organization.

Under the direction of the Secretary of War the Army War College is now engaged in preparing a legislative program which will be submitted to Congress during this session. This includes a revision of the enlistment law, a Militia Pay bill, and some changes in the personnel laws governing the Army. The Militia Pay bill will nationalize the Organized Militia and make it available for foreign service. Before the Secretary submits a Militia Pay bill to Congress he will hold a conference with the Organized Militia authorities and attempt to reach an agreement between the War Department and the state authorities for the support of the same measure.

Enver Bey, who was appointed Minister of War of the Turkish Empire on Jan. 3, vice Izzet Pasha, resigned, was at one time leader of the Young Turk party and once the Turkish Military Attaché at Berlin. The choice of Enver Bey, who has also held the position of Chief of Staff for some time, is regarded in some quarters as likely to rouse once more the anger of Russia, owing to the new Minister of War's close friendship with Germany and the German Emperor.

MUST NOT MEDDLE WITH LEGISLATION.

Secretary of War Garrison has made it known that all recommendations for new Army legislation must pass through the War Department. He has indicated that he will disapprove any legislation that does not reach Congress through this channel. At any time he will be pleased to hear suggestions from officers of the Army, but any officer who attempts to act independently of the War Department in an effort to secure legislation will do so in defiance of the wishes of the Secretary of War. "In studying the subject of legislation for the Army," said the Secretary, "I am convinced that the trouble has largely been due to a confusion of recommendations that have gone to Congress. Different officers, honest enough in their intentions, have recommended diverse measures to Congress. The result has been that the average Congressman is of the opinion that the Army does not know what it wants. The only way to impress Congress and to have any kind of a general policy is to send all recommendations through the War Department. I shall certainly object to any officer going to Congress with a bill that has not been approved by the Department. I am always pleased to hear from any officer who has any proposition to make, but I insist that he shall make it to me, and not to Congress. I do not say this in disapproval of any particular measure, but as an announcement of the general policy of the Department."

In this connection the Secretary of War issued the following memorandum for the Chief of Staff, dated Jan. 8, 1914:

"I hand you herewith a copy of the New York Herald of even date, which contains an article alleging that certain officers of the Army are connected with the distribution of free 'press matter.' Please look into the case sufficiently to ascertain whether it is a fact that officers of the Army are furnishing matter to the newspapers concerning questions of policy that are under discussion between the Department and Congress, or any other matters not strictly within the line of duty of such officers."

"I feel very strongly that the best interests of the country and of the Army would be served if officers of the Army would not indulge in public debate or discussion, or in any sort of a public propaganda, with respect to Army matters of a debatable nature. I think one of the reasons for having a civilian Secretary of War was so that he should gather from all sources the needs, requirements and other matters connected with his Department, and present them to Congress for its action, and that it is unwise and inexpedient for Army officers, even for a laudable purpose, individually or in collective organizations, to carry on a propaganda to influence legislation with respect to any such matter. The mutual and reciprocal relations between Congress and the Department will be very much better in my view, if, on behalf of the Department, all of its needs are solely voiced by or through the Secretary. I would like to suggest for future consideration the formulation of some regulation which will advise the officers of the proper attitude which I think they should assume toward this matter. Please, however, do not let this delay your reporting on the immediate question called to your attention."

In reply Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., sent the following memorandum for the Secretary of War:

"With reference to the copy of the New York Herald of even date referred to above. I have made inquiry of Major Johnson, the editor of the Infantry Journal, with reference to the work of the Infantry Association, and find that it has, and is, employing Mr. Dunn as an agent in the publication of data relating to the Army, with a view to spreading abroad what it believes to be valuable information—information which should be in the hands of the people. I am informed by Major Johnson that they have limited the material circulated by them to that embodying the approved policy of the War Department. Major Johnson has been informed of your wishes that all activities of this sort be terminated, and he has assured me that he will take the necessary steps to bring about this end. I will take immediate steps to present to you for consideration regulations which will advise the officers of the Army of what the Department considers to be their proper attitude with reference to discussion of matters pertaining to the Service or publication of articles concerning the same."

About a year ago the Association, which publishes the Infantry Journal, employed a newspaper man to prepare for publication in the press articles explanatory of the general plan for the reorganization of the Army as worked out by the General Staff and at the Army War College, and approved by Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, and recommended to Congress by President Taft. Some of the articles were submitted to Secretary Garrison and had his approval, but he did not know that the man who brought them to him was employed by the Association.

The press agent referred to in the excess of his zeal published an interview with Senator Catron, of New Mexico, advocating intervention in Mexico and an increase of the Army to a skeleton organization of 200,000 men. It was this article that called the attention of the Secretary to the fact of the employment of the press agent, but the Infantry Association deny responsibility for the article objected to. Senator Catron spoke of having advised General Villa, the constitutionalist commander, that the United States probably will intervene in Mexico, is represented as having admitted to General Villa that the present strength of the American Army is inadequate, and as saying that he is in favor of having a skeleton Army organization which would permit the strength of the Service to be raised to 200,000 men.

Lord Brassey, of Great Britain, in his famous yacht, the Sunbeam, arrived at Bombay, India, Jan. 8, 1914. The Sunbeam left Marseilles on Nov. 29 and encountered a furious gale in the Mediterranean, which she rode beautifully. She made a remarkable run from Aden to Bombay, covering eighteen hundred miles in ten days and eight hours under sail only and without engines. Lord Brassey says such a performance has never been equalled with sails. The Sunbeam is one of the most famous yachts in existence and holds the record for cruising and has been all over the world. She was built in 1874 for Lord Brassey, her present owner, a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron. She is fitted with auxiliary engines, but her owner prefers sail power whenever

practicable. Her main dimensions are: Length, 154 feet; beam, 27 feet 6 inches; draught, 13 feet 9 inches.

HEARINGS BEFORE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the hearings before the House Committee on Military Affairs on the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1915 contains many statements of interest. Surg. Gen. George H. Torney stated that the Army has altogether about 140 hospitals which require many repairs and the introduction of new instrumentalities to bring them up to date. Owing to the limitation of \$20,000 for expenditure on any one building it is found necessary to build or enlarge hospitals by piecemeal, building one story in one year and raising the roof and adding one or two stories the next year, which increases the cost of the building as a whole. He advises that the limitation be increased to \$30,000. "As it is now," Dr. Torney said, "we have not a finished establishment as a hospital in the United States Army to-day." At San Francisco the Panama-Pacific Exposition is being built right alongside shacks in the rear of the hospital which are a disgrace. They cannot be improved under the statute. The percentage of sickness in the Army is lower than it has ever been in its history. There has been no epidemic of any kind for several years. Sanitation is excellent "as illustrated by the camps in Texas City and Galveston. We have practically no sickness there at all." General Torney said that there was nothing at all in the story to the effect that inoculation made the soldier more susceptible to tuberculosis. Venereal diseases in the Army have been materially reduced.

In his testimony Col. Edward Burr, Acting Chief of Engineers, made an interesting statement concerning the deterioration of Army wagons by the loss of life and resilience of the materials, hickory in particular. The wheels of wagons in store since the Civil War and which were apparently as good as ever proved to be weak through these causes. From this it was concluded that the life of an Army wagon is thirty or forty years.

Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, stated that if the \$500,000 appropriation asked for aeronautical purposes was granted it was proposed to spend \$150,000 for fifteen aeroplanes. He made a statement, which Colonel Reber confirmed, that taking the proportion of the men engaged and the number of miles flown, our percentage of killed in air flights was less than the percentage abroad. While eleven officers in the United States Service have been killed, forty-nine civilians lost their lives. Flying is limited to officers, who are permanently best qualified in quickness of brain and in the various qualifications required. Our total appropriations for aviation during the last five years, including everything, have been \$435,000. Germany meantime has expended \$28,000,000, France \$22,000,000, Russia \$12,000,000, Japan \$1,500,000, Chili \$700,000 and Brazil \$500,000. France has appropriated for 1913 \$7,400,000, Germany and Russia each \$5,000,000, England \$3,000,000, Italy \$2,000,000, Japan \$1,000,000. Even Mexico has appropriated \$400,000 to the beggarly \$125,000 appropriated by the United States. It has been decided that the Infantry regiments should be provided with a portable telephone equipment and an Infantry officer has nearly completed one that can be used for intercommunication in the regiment itself. The cost of 300 of these telephones and 250 miles of buzzer wire, ground rods, etc., amounts to \$10,016. General Scriven advocated communication between the Army and Navy, especially along the sea coast. Communication between at least one fort of a group at each harbor and passing ships of the Navy should be maintained.

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, stated that he expected to have on hand by June 30, 1914, 206,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition. This will be sufficient to supply a reserve for the Army, but will leave the Navy and Marine Corps, which now depend on the Army for supplies, without the 54,000,000 rounds they require as a reserve. We have been in the habit of purchasing from private manufacturers about 8,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and some of the pistol and rifle gallery ammunition. This stimulates a rivalry which results in an improvement, not only of government ammunition, but of that of the private manufacturers. The relative quality is determined by matches in which the country takes a good deal of interest, and thus far the private manufacturers have the advantage. The private ammunition costs about five dollars per 1,000 more than the estimated cost of government ammunition, which is \$25 per 1,000 rounds. It is also important to have private manufacturers that would be at the disposal of the government in the event of war.

General Crozier stated that the government ammunition was good enough, but he added, "we need the stimulus of private manufacture to keep the quality up, as it is all the time trying in the most curious way to run down. The cartridge metal gets poor; the bullets are not concentric; jacket metal is troublesome; and the loading is not accurately done if you don't watch it like a hawk all the time." Purchase of private ammunition also gives an opportunity for a comparison to determine whether the government manufactures are carried on economically. The fact is to be noted that in advertising for small-arms ammunition this year General Crozier got no bids from private manufacturers.

Included in the estimate of the reserve is 36,972,000 rounds, now in the hands of the Regular Army and the Militia, which cannot properly be considered a reserve, so that the total reserve is actually under 170,000,000 rounds. It is proposed to make 6,500,000 rounds of ball cartridges for the new automatic pistol. The reserve of small arms will amount to 720,000 by next December, besides 358,000 Krag rifles and 27,000 Krag carbines. There are 55,741 guns in the hands of the Army of the United States, 16,000 in the Philippines, 873 in the hands of colleges, 4,000 at the recruiting depots and 128,000 in the hands of the Militia. Deducting these leaves a reserve of about 800,000 rifles, including the Krag. "And," said General Crozier, "for the first time in the history of the country we may be said to be 'on Easy Street.'" With our present powder a rifle will last 10,000 rounds. The annual wastage is about 5,000 a year—wearing out, breaking, getting lost, etc.

General Crozier thinks that unless we adopt an automatic gun, which no nation in the world has yet done, there is no prospect of our changing the present small arm.

The condition of our Field Artillery is much less satisfactory. There are guns for 115 batteries in all and a reserve of eighty-four batteries is provided for the Army, sixteen for the Militia, and we need altogether 323 batteries which would be provided for a force of 570,000. For each 1,000 of the strength of Infantry and Cavalry 3.16 guns should be supplied. At the rate of the present appropriations it would require twelve years to get ammunition enough for the batteries required.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, stated in

his testimony that we are trying to accumulate 1,292 field guns of various caliber. We have, approximately, 753, leaving 539 to be still appropriated for. This would provide for a combat force of 500,000 men. We have only about fourteen per cent. of the ammunition required for the total number of guns, or about twenty per cent. of those now manufactured. We should have no ammunition for the Militia in case of need. General Wood showed that it was not wise to trust entirely to the arsenals for our supplies as it would require a huge plant to meet the demands of war, and the bulk of this would lie idle in time of peace. Outside manufacturers would not maintain the machinery and skilled labor required to meet our demands in time of war if they were not encouraged by orders.

In case of war a first class volunteer army of 500,000 men would be required at once to give this country any chance of success against invasion. It would require 438,000 rounds of ammunition to meet the demands of the 236 3-inch guns now in the hands of the Militia in event of war. The Russians expended during the Russo-Japanese War 954,000 rounds exclusive of the action at Port Arthur. At Mukden in nine days they expended 250,000 rounds, one battery firing 11,159 rounds or 1,395 rounds per gun. We have at present for our modern field guns 186,508 rounds and for the 2.95 mounted guns 15,106 rounds, and that is all. A lack of ammunition compelled us last year to equip part of our Regular Army with obsolete 7-inch Howitzers and 5-inch siege gun material. We can get along without a reserve of clothing as that can be purchased, but guns and ammunition require time for their manufacture.

Mr. Gordon asked: "To what extent has your judgment been influenced by the supposed imminence of war with Mexico?" General Wood: "Not at all. If you will examine my reports for the last two years you will see that it has always been my attitude." General Wood does not think that our guns are in danger of being out-classed, "because we are approaching the limit of strength in materials, both in velocity of our guns and in their range, so far as one can see."

TESTIMONY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Garrison calling attention to the fact that we have under our flag considerably more than 100,000,000 people, said he could not conceive anybody suggesting that we could get on with fewer than the 85,000 men we now have in the Army, and do the work that is expected to be done in time of peace. "This force should be made most efficient and kept best equipped for its purposes, and this accounts for the large recommendations for guns and ammunition, which cannot be manufactured over night or over many nights. He stated, confidentially, his reasons why he kept the transports at Galveston and Texas City in a state of preparedness. Troops are kept in China in pursuance of an international agreement. When we come to keep a full complement of soldiers at Hawaii and at the Panama Canal we shall have to increase our Army. Except in the exigencies of war he did not intend to otherwise increase the strength of the Army. At Panama it is expected to make use of the Army of abandoned employees' quarters and officers' quarters as they become available. Troops were needed there, for a landing party of small dimensions with a small amount of explosive material could completely destroy \$375,000,000 worth of work, and a public work which is a tremendous commercial and military asset.

The Secretary positively denied the stories of mis-statements in order to secure recruits. He personally investigated every statement that men are enticed into the Army which had come to his attention, and in no case was the statement verified. He has given recent orders that no alluring statements or posters shall be permitted in any way for the sake of enticing recruits into the Army. He does not want unwilling men. The term of enlistment should be changed. Personally he favors three years, leaving it to the discretion of the Secretary of War to discharge an inefficient man at any time after twelve months' service, which is sufficient to give him about all the tactical knowledge he requires. Mr. Anthony stated that he had found at St. Louis the recruiting was difficult in spite of the large number of unemployed men, and one reason was that the large number of discharged men drifting back from the Texas City camp had poisoned the minds of available men against enlisting. Practically every soldier discharged from Texas City refused to re-enlist. Secretary Garrison stated that another cause was the seven years' term.

Mr. Anthony: "Is it not true that there is trouble in securing re-enlistment in Texas City because of the dissatisfaction of the men with the long continuation of the camp there?"

Secretary Garrison: "I have no official knowledge. I think that might be so."

Mr. Anthony: "Are the conditions there such as would tend to promote that dissatisfaction? Are there any amusements there?"

Secretary Garrison: "No more than a soldier ought to contemplate when he enlists in an army. The health rate is the best you ever saw. There is no trouble at all with their health. Of course they are not in a neighborhood where they have the advantage of amusements; they have no theaters and moving picture shows or the activities of a great city. They are removed from contact with very much society of any sort, I presume. I do not imagine there is much there. I personally, of course, would like to relieve that situation if I dared."

Mr. Anthony inquired whether the force at Texas City could not be distributed between Fort Leavenworth, Fort Sam Houston and Fort Riley, and moved from these posts as rapidly as they can be from Texas City in view of the limited amount of transportation available.

Secretary Garrison: "There is a great deal which can be said in answer. First, you must take into account the enormous expense of moving a large body of men. It mounts up into money which is appalling when you stop to figure it."

Mr. Anthony: "Then the conditions justify the extra cost of maintaining the men in that camp, from what it would be in maintaining them in another post?"

Secretary Garrison: "I guess it is cheaper where they are, as far as that is concerned. I imagine it is cheaper to keep a division that is all together than one that is separated."

Mr. Anthony: "Do you not still have the overhead costs at the large posts?"

Secretary Garrison: "Nothing like the same; nothing to compare with it."

Mr. Anthony: "And also the overhead cost of the Texas City camp?"

Secretary Garrison: "The overhead cost of the Texas City camp is practically nothing; they live under canvas. They are not using light and coal and things which you are using in your big posts like Fort Leavenworth."

Secretary Garrison, answering questions, stated that there was great dissatisfaction among the non-commissioned officers in the Philippines which he hoped to correct by the scheme, which we reported last week, of an exchange between the non-commissioned officers in the

NAVY CHAPLAINS AND NAVY RECRUITING.

NAVY CHAPLAINS AND NAVY RECRUITING.

At the hearing of Dec. 10, Mr. Roberts suggested that perhaps it is a mistake to have the mechanical part of flying done by officers instead of by enlisted men or mechanics. His idea was to have an aviation corps and have all the mechanical part in actual operation done by enlisted men, but Admiral Blue said he did not believe we had yet reached the point in flying when such a change would be feasible, as a great many accidents have been caused by unscientific men flying machines. Eventually the Chief hoped to have enlisted men flying, too, but he was not in favor of a separate corps distinct from any other branch for aviation. It might come in the Army to something like the Signal Corps, but the Navy organization does not lend itself to that sort of thing. A regular aviation corps would not be attractive to young officers who could not expect to rise higher than

NAVAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

We trust, however, that due heed will be given to the advice of General Adams. As the result of an experience similar to that from which he derives his conclusions we say with him: Don't be timid, gentlemen of the Naval History Society. "Open wide your mouth and it shall be filled."

QUESTION OF LONGEVITY PAY SETTLED.

General Pennington was retired in 1899 with the rank of Major General. He was elected to the Military Academy in 1855, but under the Act of July 5, 1838, could not count his service at the Academy in figuring arrears of pay and longevity pay while serving as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He based his suit for arrears of pay on the Supreme Court decision in the case of the United States versus Morton.

Chief Justice White said the contention of General Pennington, if admitted, would bring under the same rule every claim against the United States since the establishment of the Government. If Congress had really intended to unsettle all former claim adjudications it would have made that intent more plain. "It cannot be conceived that such a radical intent would have been expressed in such an obscure and uncertain manner," he added.

DOUBLE OR SINGLE RANK FOR CAVALRY.

"The single rank is not an evolution of the Civil War, in which it was not used by either side. Its origin was in an after attempt to assimilate the drill regulations of the several arms. At the beginning of that war our Cavalry was so hopelessly weak in numbers that the Union resorted to raw levies of men and horses. The new regiments were not fit for the shock or any other action. There was only one sound course to follow: to stop and train them thoroughly and bear the mortification of long and painful delay and the angry clamoring of the impatient North. Not until they were fit to deliver the shock could the Union Cavalry hold its own, but from that time on it dominated the Confederate Cavalry. Its ability to overcome the enemy mounted made possible its brilliant feats in later campaigns. The most valuable lesson with regard to the mounted service taught by the Rebellion is the vital importance of having trained Cavalry at war strength at the outbreak of hostilities."

BIDS FOR NAVY PROJECTILES.

Common:—	— 5-inch —	— 4-inch —		
Bethlehem Steel Company.....	20,000	\$8.72	10,000	\$5.46
E. W. Bliss Company.....	5,000	8.56	4,000	8.10
" " " " " "	5,000	8.00	3,000	8.37
" " " " " "	5,000	9.13	3,000	8.64
" " " " " "	5,000	9.29		
American and British Mfg. Co.....	10,000	10.85	10,000	7.96
Or this one.....	20,000	10.10		
Pennsylvania Iron Works.....	30,000	12.25		
Washington Steel and Ord. Co.....	20,000	13.00	3,000	9.50
J. C. Mitchell Steel & Iron Wks.....	20,000	18.00	10,000	16.00

full and free competition. This year's specifications require a higher grade shell than has ever been insisted upon before. The distribution of the awards will not be announced for a few days, as the low bidder in some cases did not bid on the full quantity ordered and part will have to be divided among the next lowest bidders. In general, the Bethlehem, Crucible and Midvale Steel Companies heavily undercut all other competitors, including the foreign firms.

In commenting on the awards the Secretary of the Navy said: "The Department is, of course, greatly pleased at this demonstration of its conviction that real economy would show savings. The figures speak so eloquently for themselves that there is really nothing left for me to add. I am delighted to find the American bidders able to hold their own so well against all comers. I have always believed that the American manufacturer, with the help of American genius, would be found able to take care of himself against the markets of the world."

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held in Washington on Jan. 14. A president, twenty-one vice-presidents, a treasurer, an auditor and five directors are to be elected, and plans made for an active campaign for forest conservation during 1914. The association has 8,000 members.

BRITISH NAVAL MUTINIES OF 1797.

Displaying a cohesion and co-operation that one would expect to find only in close trade union and labor combinations of our own time, the British naval mutineers won their demands from the Admiralty and Parliament in 1797 without being fired upon by any ship and after taking the direction of the leading ships out of the hands of the commanding officers and sending them ashore. This critical period in the history of the British navy is dealt with in admirable style by Conrad Gill, M.A., late assistant lecturer in history in the University of Belfast, Ireland. His work, which is entitled "The Naval Mutinies of 1797," is handled in the United States by Longmans, Green and Company, New York.

Admiral Bridport had been made commander-in-chief in 1795 on the retirement of Lord Howe, who was the idol of the seamen. Lord Howe, who had gone to Bath to cure an attack of gout, found his rest disturbed in February, 1797, by three or four petitions from the seamen of the larger ships asking for an increase of wages. All being in the same handwriting and unsigned, his Lordship believed that they were fabricated by some malicious person who sought to create the belief that there was general discontent in the fleet. The lack of signatures to the petitions was due to the fear of the men that the giving of names might bring official wrath upon certain of the men high in the mutiny. Bolder spirits in the navy even in 1796 had determined that they would have better treatment even if obliged to adopt violent measures. Every day at their mess they grumbled at the rations of stale and maggoty bread, and the water grown foul with long storage in slimy wooden casks. By night as they lay in their close-crowded hammocks they chafed at the harshness of their lot—the irregular pittance of wages, too small to keep their families from dependence on the parish; their short supply of unwholesome food; the needless severity of the rule that kept them away from their friends for years together, even when their ship was in port; the overbearing conduct of young and inexperienced officers, and of the boatswain's mates who had once been common seamen like themselves.

The seamen were secretly organized in some way as early as December, 1796. The first petitions had been sent to the Admiralty. Silence there inspired the petitions to Howe, eleven of which are on file in the British archives. Finally in April the men of the Channel Fleet sent petitions to the Admiralty signed by the delegates of the whole fleet, then in port at Spithead, but instead of answering the petitions the Admiralty blindly sent an order to Bridport to prepare for sailing. The Admiral knew the danger of trying to compel the seamen to weigh anchor, but he was bound to convey the instructions to Rear Admiral Gardner to take eight of the largest ships to St. Helena. Gardner gave the order on the Royal Sovereign to hoist in the launch, but the crew refused to obey.

This refusal was the signal for the general mutiny. Bridport informed the Admiralty that it was impossible, as they urged, "to use vigorous measures for getting the better of the crews." The moderation of the mutineers was shown on April 17, when two warships were ordered to convey cargo boats from Portsmouth to Newfoundland. The crew of one refused to weigh anchor, but the delegates directed the crew to put to sea, as the delay would be an injury to trade. This decision pleased the Admiralty and the country at large. Some of the unpopular officers of the fleet were ordered to leave the ships, and ropes were hung on the yard arms to warn the seamen that mutiny was not anarchy and that in assuming authority over the fleet the delegates had assumed the power of life and death over their fellow-mutineers. The trouble with the Admiralty was that it believed the majority of the seamen were moved by a small body of agitators, whereas the officers of the ships knew that the men were unanimous. This difference was fatal to a speedy adjustment of the troubles.

The delegates insisted that in addition to promises of redress by Parliament the King must sign a pardon with the royal seal attached. His Majesty did this, and on April 23 it was read to the fleet, the men cheered, and the first mutiny was ended. During all this time the delegates had acted with great restraint and discretion. They adopted strict regulations, and were especially severe in the matter of smuggling liquor. One seaman of the H.M.S. *Pompee* brought a pint of spirits aboard. For this he received twelve strokes of the "cat" and was ducked three times in the sea. In a second outbreak one high officer came within an ace of losing his life. He was Admiral Colpoys, on board the *London*. When the delegates were approaching the *London* Colpoys ordered the seamen below, and stationed armed officers and marines about the upper decks. As the delegates' boat drew nearer the seamen made a rush up the hatchways. Colpoys gave the order to fire upon them. The marines threw down their arms and joined the seamen. Colpoys saw resistance was useless and called the officers to the quarterdeck. Some of the seamen seized muskets and rushed upon the officers, crying "Blood for blood," but the calmer ones prevented any firing.

The next day came word that the House of Commons had unanimously granted the money required by the Admiralty for increasing the men's pay. The Admiral, who had been in confinement, was then released, but sent ashore. One hundred and fourteen officers were expelled, and they came from eighteen ships. On May 8 Pitt, the Prime Minister, moved a grant of £372,000 for the increase in wages and the victualling of the ships. The bill was passed the next day and copies of the act were rushed to Bridport. On May 11 Lord Howe, then seventy-one years old, arrived at Portsmouth and began official conciliatory visits to the mutinous ships. He recognized the delegates as spokesmen for the fleet, a concession the Admiralty would not make. In spite of all his tact Howe could not make the mutineers recede from the position that the officers against whom the ships' companies had individual complaints should not be allowed to return to the ships. The mutineers were yielded to on this point and only about one-half the officers returned, but the delegates asked that none of the officers complained of should be court-martialed. The author here says that the mutiny must have been a godsend to a large number of officers who had previously been living on half pay. On May 13 Curtis's fleet arrived with eight ships, all in a state of mutiny, but Howe was able to win them over also to loyalty. On May 15 there was a great celebration in the fleet organized by Howe to mark the close of the mutiny. The proclamation of pardon from the King was read by Howe on the Royal George, the precious document being held up so that all could see the royal seal.

On June 13 the mutiny practically collapsed by one ship after another returning to allegiance. Parker, as

"president of the fleet," was on H.M.S. *Sandwich*, and turned over the keys after the men had voted to return to duty. His trial began on June 22 and ended on June 26 with a verdict of guilty. He was hung at the yard-arm of the *Standard* on June 30. There was no sign of disorder in the fleet during the execution or afterward. The Nore mutineers had been put in a very bad position when the government picked up the buoys marking the channel to the open sea at the mouth of the Thames and had the lights extinguished in the light-houses. There was no chance of escape then and soon difficulty followed difficulty. Harsh discipline, bad food and low wages were the chief grievances of the seamen, and the author says that "as a result of the Spithead mutiny all these evils were to a large extent removed. It is an evidence of the change of policy that the number of courts-martial on officers for ill-treatment of the seamen increased for a few years after the mutinies, then rapidly declined."

MIDSHIPMEN'S HARD LUCK IN THE OLD DAYS

That the head of the Navy Department in those days took a more fatherly interest in the welfare of warships starting out on long cruises than is the rule at the present time is indicated by the letter which George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, sent to Commodore R. F. Stockton when he started on the U.S.S. *Congress* in October, 1845, for a cruise from Norfolk to Honolulu. Mr. Bancroft closed his letter with the following solicitous note: "Commending you and your ship company to the protection of Divine Providence and wishing you a pleasant cruise and a safe return to your country and friends, I am, very respectfully, George Bancroft." This letter appears in "My Voyage in the United States Frigate *Congress*," a record in diary form of the journey from the pen of Elizabeth Douglas Van Denburgh, which is just issued in an illustrated volume by Desmond Fitzgerald, New York. The *Congress* carried twelve passengers, who included U.S. Commissioner to Hawaii Anthony Ten Eyck and United States Vice Consul to Hawaii William H. Hubbard. There are several references to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in this very interesting account of what an observant civilian passenger on board an old sailing ship saw of moment.

What the midshipmen of those days often had to put up with may prove consoling to the young men from the Naval Academy when on their first cruise on a man-of-war they may be tempted to say harsh things of the conditions of life about them. In a Cape Horn sou'wester gale, the book says, these things happened to the midshipmen in the starboard steerage: "A hammock boy opened their locker just as the ship gave a lurch. The result was a smashing of tableware, leaving only a half-dozen whole plates, a loss which cannot be repaired at sea. A barrel of flour broke loose, was dashed to pieces, and washed out of the scupper with the next wave. The wardroom sustained two crashes, and the loss of crockery was quite inconvenient in the circumstances. In the private rooms many officers found themselves minus their entire toilet sets. Chaplain Walter Colton's library, secretary, mirror and washstand 'fetched away' in the mid-watch. His clothing and books amid the wreckage on the floor were drenched. He relates that as he went out on the gun deck to get a light the watch on deck had just been relieved and were crowding below covered with sleet, stiff with cold, and wading through water ankle-deep to reach their hammocks, there to turn in to sleep in their drenched garments. To-day we shipped a heavy sea over the galley which washed away the commodore's cook with his coffee-pot and pans. The cook, who is colored, standing six feet three inches in his shoes, being too large to pass through the scupper brought up against the lee side of the ship, receiving no injury other than a few bumps against the gun carriages and a thorough drenching. He found it, however, a difficult task to collect his cooking utensils and the scattered fragments of a half-cooked breakfast floating here, there and among the guns." Fronting page 272 is a picture of the street costume (old style) of the women of Lima, Peru, which, as far as we may permit ourselves to pass an opinion upon so delicate and dangerous a subject, was the predecessor of the present-day hobble skirt.

The author of this book was one of the two daughters of Joel Turill, U.S. Consul General to Hawaii, who with his wife and family were among the passengers on the *Congress*.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Mississippi* will leave Annapolis for Pensacola about Jan. 11.

The *Olympia* was placed in ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., on Dec. 27, 1913.

The *Montgomery* was placed in reserve at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 3, 1914.

The flag of the commander, First Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the *Arkansas* to the *Florida*.

The *New Orleans* was placed in full commission at Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 31, 1913, and has been detached from the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The *San Francisco*, *Vestal*, *Patapsco* and *Patuxent* left Pensacola for Culebra Jan. 7.

The *Birmingham* will remain at Philadelphia until about Feb. 2 and then proceed to Guantanamo.

The *Texas* has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The transport *Hancock*, with a regiment of marines, large quantities of ammunition and other stores, sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 4 for Culebra, Porto Rico.

The Navy Department has ordered the U.S.S. *Yorktown* to call at Ensenada, Lower California, on her passage to Mazatlan, for the purpose of reporting upon conditions in that vicinity.

The U.S. battleship *Montana* sailed from Philadelphia Jan. 4 for Pensacola. In addition to her own crew, there were aboard 400 sailors from the battleship *Idaho*, who will be transferred to the battleship *Texas* at Newport News.

A British shipbuilding firm at Elswick will soon lay down for the Brazilian government another war vessel as formidable as the *Rio de Janeiro*, which has just been acquired by Turkey.

The available battleships of the Atlantic Fleet will leave Hampton Roads at three p.m., Jan. 10, 1914, for

the winter exercises in the West Indies, proceeding first to Culebra for co-operation with the advance base expedition of marines. These ships are the *Wyoming*, *Florida*, *Utah*, *Delaware* and *South Carolina*. The Torpedo Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet, consisting of eighteen destroyers, will leave their present yards and stations shortly to join the fleet en route to Culebra. After the exercises with the advance base expedition the fleet will continue to the south coast of Cuba for target practice and various forms of battle exercises.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, U.S.N., it is understood, is to be tried by G.C.M. at Mare Island, Cal. The nature of the charges has not yet been made public.

A newspaper despatch from Norfolk, Va., states that Capt. Harry A. Field, U.S.N., commanding the battleship *Louisiana*, which recently returned from Mexico, was placed on trial before a G.C.M. at Norfolk Jan. 6 in connection with the grounding of his ship last August near Vera Cruz. Rear Admiral N. R. Usher is president of the court, and Comdr. W. G. Terhune is judge advocate. Other members are Capt. A. W. Grant, Capt. T. S. Rogers, Capt. W. A. Gill, Capt. Walter McLean and Capt. W. L. Howard. The *Louisiana* was placed in drydock Jan. 7 to ascertain the extent of the damage she sustained while ashore in Mexican waters.

The Secretary of the Navy has highly commended Oscar B. Peterson, oiler, on duty on board the U.S.S. *Boston*, at Portland, Ore., for risking his life to save an elderly man who was on the point of drowning about midnight of Nov. 22, 1913. The man had been in the water for some time and could give but little account of himself. Peterson, as soon as he heard the call "Man overboard," jumped into the cold waters of Columbia River and succeeded in rescuing the man. Charles Zebley, seaman, and Albert D. Russell, fireman, 2d class, have also been commended in a letter addressed to them by the Secretary. An enlisted man fell overboard while disembarking from a ferry at Portsmouth, N.H., and Zebley at once jumped overboard. The water was ice cold and the current so strong that both men were nearly lost, and Albert D. Russell, fireman, 2d class, started to undress and jump after the two men, but was forcibly restrained. The two men in the water were rescued by a boat.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will shortly be called upon to name a new commandant for the Puget Sound Navy Yard, as Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman will retire on Feb. 13. Admiral Cottman has been commandant of the yard since September, 1909, and has made a remarkable record in increasing the efficiency of the plant. The Secretary may also be called upon to appoint a commandant for the Portsmouth Yard as Capt. C. C. Rogers, who has been on shore duty since 1910, in accordance with the announced policy of the Secretary should soon join the fleet. The retirement of Admiral Cottman will promote Captain Rogers. The retirement in March of Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, member of the General Board and Joint Board, will promote Capt. Benjamin Tappan, who is commandant of the Cavite and Olongapo Naval Stations, and Capt. C. F. Pond, president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board at Mare Island. This will give the Navy an extra rear admiral, as only two will retire and three captains will be promoted.

The Navy Department under date of Jan. 7 states that the number of cases of smallpox occurring on the U.S.S. *Ohio* and at Guantanamo has been greatly exaggerated owing to a misunderstanding of the conditions. When the *Ohio* arrived at Guantanamo a quarantine camp was established across the bay, several miles away from the naval station, and here the twenty-five cases from the *Ohio* were isolated. So far as the Department knows no cases have developed at Guantanamo outside of the camp established by the *Ohio*, and no cases have originated at Guantanamo. Two other cases developed on the *Ohio* on her way to Charleston, and three more cases have developed since the ship arrived at the Quarantine Station, Lewes, Del. The Department has no knowledge of any other case. The commander of the *Ohio* informed the Department Jan. 3 of the discovery of a case of smallpox at the camp at the Delaware Breakwater quarantine station. The patient is A. G. Miller, fireman, 2d class, and the case is a mild one.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels on Jan. 5 met a thousand or more men and officers of the war vessels now at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., at the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Daniels assured them that it was the desire of both himself and President Wilson that all of them should strive to rise from the ranks, and that they would be given every chance to obtain promotion. Mr. Daniels was compelled to make two speeches to reach all the men who had come to hear him. His first address was from a chair in the main hallway of the building. There 500 or 600 sailors had gathered after the gymnasium was filled. The men greeted Mr. Daniels with three cheers and a tiger.

Secretary Daniels decided on Jan. 9, two of the three remaining cases of wages at navy yards. At the Washington Navy Yard, in view of the fact that an extra appropriation was made by Congress to increase the wage for this fiscal year, no change will be made in the schedule prior to July 1 next. At the Indian Head Proving Grounds, slight increases were made in the wage of three ratings, amounting to about \$3,000 per year, with no reductions. The only remaining case to be decided is that of the Naval Academy, and as the appropriation in this case is specific, any increase will mean an increase in appropriation or reduction of force.

The *London Daily Mail* publishes an article by Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., tending to show that the British fleet even now is too weak to discharge its duties successfully. Admiral Mahan regards Great Britain's withdrawal of the Mediterranean fleet from Malta to Gibraltar and the concentration of naval strength in British home waters the most important factors in the situation. He contends that Great Britain must be able to control trade security and military effectiveness of the entire Mediterranean and raises the question whether or not she can do this with France's help, as she cannot do it alone with the existing naval strength. "The avowed and executed purpose of Germany with regard to the force of her navy and the rivalry between Italy and Austria are insuring a similar if smaller development in

the Eastern Mediterranean," Admiral Mahan continues. "They constitute the main elements of the contemporary naval situation adverse to Great Britain. That the near East will continue for a generation the tinderbox which it has been for half a century past is more than ever likely from the events of the last twelve months." Admiral Mahan contends that Great Britain's "offensive effort on behalf of her Pacific colonies" must be to concentrate in the Eastern Mediterranean, "unless indeed after the Panama Canal is completed it should appear that Great Britain and the United States, in unformulated mutual support, can by that passage best protect their several closely related if not identical interests."

One of the earliest advocates of "efficiency," which is now being developed into a science, would appear to have been the Yankee skipper who offered his crew a glass of grog all round if they would take in sail within a certain length of time named by him. When they succeeded in doing this and received their reward he astonished them by saying: "Now, — you, if you don't do it next time I will give you the cat-o-nine-tails." Some of the opponents of efficiency methods appear to think that workmen are in danger of an application of this method.

Raising the old U.S.S. Maine from the mud of Havana Harbor cost the United States \$792,989. This includes the transportation to and burial of the bodies of more than 200 of her crew in Arlington. The total appropriation was \$900,000. Part of this fund has reverted to the Treasury Department, but the War Department now has on hand \$104,364 for the erection of monuments and tablets.

The jaws of the American nation chew away every year in gum the price of three Dreadnoughts, according to Hudson Maxim. From the profits of "John Barleycorn," the inventor said, 200 battleships a year could be built, while tobacco would contribute almost as heavily to the national armament.

Closely following the announcement that Turkey has purchased the new battleship Rio de Janeiro, which has been under construction for Brazil, comes the rumor that Greece is negotiating for the purchase of the battleship now building in England for Chile.

The New York Navy Yard received 1,500 text-books on Jan. 2 to be used in carrying out Secretary Daniels' order for instruction of enlisted men.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Mississippi, arrived Jan. 7 at Annapolis, Md.
Amnen, Burrows and Trippe, arrived Jan. 6 at Newport, R.I.
Hambal, sailed Jan. 6 from Provincetown, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Yankton, sailed Jan. 6 from New York for Culebra, Virgin Islands.
Yorktown, sailed Jan. 6 from Ensenada, Lower California, for Mazatlan, Mexico.
Chester, arrived Jan. 6 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
San Francisco, Patapasco and Patuxent, sailed Jan. 6 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, en route to Culebra.
Supply, sailed Jan. 7 from Guam for Manila, P.I.
Florida and Utah, arrived Jan. 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Wyoming, Delaware, South Carolina and Ontario, arrived Jan. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Sonoma, arrived Jan. 8 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Celtic, sailed Jan. 7 from Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, New York.
Georgia, sailed Jan. 7 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Glacier, arrived Jan. 7 at Mare Island, Cal.
Annapolis, sailed Jan. 7 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.
Wilmington, sailed Jan. 8 from Canton, China, for Hong Kong, China.
Eagle, sailed Jan. 7 from Gonaives, Haiti, for Port au Prince, Haiti.
Potomac, sailed Jan. 8 from Norfolk, Va., for Annapolis, Md.
Montana, sailed Jan. 8 from Norfolk, Va., for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.
Bailey, sailed Jan. 8 from Annapolis, Md., for Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, sailed Jan. 8 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
Tonopah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1 and E-2, arrived Jan. 8 at Georgetown, S.C.
Bailey, arrived at Norfolk Jan. 8.
Tonopah, arrived at Charleston Jan. 8.
Eagle, arrived at Port au Prince Jan. 8.

G.O. 63, DEC. 16, 1913. NAVY DEPT.

This order, which refers to instruction of enlisted men of the Navy aboard ship by commissioned officers, will be found on pages 586-7 of this issue.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 2.—Lieut. Owen Bartlett to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Lieuts. (J.G.) J. M. Murray, R. C. Sautley and V. D. Herbarter detached Naval Academy; to Mississippi.
Ensign A. B. Sanborn detached Constellation; to Arkansas.
Ensign A. R. Simpson detached Dolphin; to Mayflower.
Ensigns H. G. Patrick and C. M. Hall detached Arkansas; to temporary duty Constellation.
Ensign G. De C. Chevalier detached Naval Academy; to Mississippi.
Ensign R. R. Thompson detached South Dakota; to New Orleans.
Chief Gun. Henry Ernest detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to temporary duty works Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Chief Gun. T. P. Clark detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Chief Mach. G. R. C. Thompson to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
JAN. 3.—Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin detached Minnesota; to Mississippi as executive officer.
Lieut. J. H. Towers detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Mississippi.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. F. Pousland to connection fitting out New York, and on board when placed in commission.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. F. Ducey detached Patterson; to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.
Lieut. (J.G.) P. N. L. Bellinger, Ensigns M. L. Stolz and W. D. La Mont detached Naval Academy; to Mississippi.
Ensign T. W. McGuire to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.
Ensign J. D. Smith detached Idaho; to Birmingham.

Ensign H. A. Ward detached Constellation; to Minnesota.
Ensign H. C. Ridgely detached Mississippi; to treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ensign S. J. Ziegler, jr., detached Minnesota; to temporary duty, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
P.A. Surg. H. A. Giltner detached Naval Dispensary, Norfolk, Va.; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.
P.A. Surg. William Chambers detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Dispensary, Norfolk, Va.
Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached Montana; to temporary duty receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.
Machs. John Reber and W. S. Evans detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Mississippi.
Mach. H. M. Peaco detached receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Montana.
Paymr. Clerk. William O'Brien appointed; to Maryland.
JAN. 5.—Capt. S. S. Wood detached command Nebraska; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.
Capt. G. R. Evans detached Board of Inspections for Shore Stations; to command Nebraska.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. O. Bausch to Delaware.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. L. Montgomery detached Birmingham; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., connection crew of Texas and duty on Texas when commissioned.
Lieut. (J.G.) James McC. Irish detached connection fitting out Texas; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. G. Donald detached Vermont; to post-graduate course Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. C. Diehman to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. (J.G.) D. F. Ducey detached temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to post-graduate course Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. R. Clark detached Massachusetts; to post-graduate course Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieuts. (J.G.) Schamyl Cochran, H. W. McCormack and W. H. Pashley to post-graduate course Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Ensign C. E. Battle, jr., detached Montgomery; to treatment naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ensign A. A. Merrick detached Yankton; to Michigan.
Ensign H. H. Frost detached Michigan; to Ozark.
Ensign S. S. Lewis detached North Dakota; to Patterson.
Ensign S. J. Ziegler, jr., detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Surg. J. F. Murphy detached Idaho; to Montana.
P.A. Surg. F. H. Brooks detached Birmingham; to home, wait orders.
P.A. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached Montana; to Birmingham.
P.A. Paymr. J. N. Jordan detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to Birmingham.
P.A. Paymr. A. G. Hearne detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to accounting officer, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.
P.A. Paymr. H. R. Snyder detached Birmingham; to home, wait orders.
Chief Bttn. James Dowling detached Wyoming; to command Choctaw.
Chief Bttn. Heinrich Seedorf detached Massachusetts; to Wisconsin.
Bttn. T. L. McKenna detached Wisconsin; to Wyoming.
Paymr. Clerk F. V. Shaw appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk Samuel Mitchell appointed; to Florida.
Paymr. Clerk A. J. McMullen appointment revoked.
Note.—Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, Marine Corps, retired, died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1914.
JAN. 6.—Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Schoenfeld to Minnesota as first lieutenant.
Ensign Lorain Anderson detached Idaho; to Louisiana.
Ensigns E. L. Woodside, J. K. Richards, jr., Raymond Asserson, N. C. Gillette, K. R. Wallace and M. C. Robertson detached Idaho; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., connection with crew of Texas and duty latter vessel when commissioned.
P.A. Surg. G. F. Cottle detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Mississippi.
Mach. L. W. Knight to Vestal.
Act. Asst. Surg. Melbourne Clements appointed, from Jan. 3, 1914.
Paymr. Clerk W. H. Crap appointment revoked.
JAN. 7.—Capt. J. H. Oliver to director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Comdr. B. F. Hutchison detached command Birmingham; to command Idaho.
Ensign A. A. Merrick detached Yankton; to Michigan.
Ensign J. M. B. Smith detached Panther; to Flusser.
Ensign W. L. Moore detached North Dakota; to Monaghan.
Ensign W. A. Edwards detached Monaghan; to Walke.
Ensign J. W. De Bose to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Ensign D. I. Hendrick detached Walke; to Benham.
Ensign R. M. Griffin detached Roe; to connection fitting out Downes and duty on board when commissioned.
Ensign E. M. Pace, jr., detached South Dakota; to post-graduate course, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
P.A. Surg. A. H. Dodge detached Mississippi; to Idaho.
Paymr. B. M. Dobson detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Asst. Paymr. J. L. Chatterton to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Paymr. Clerk A. B. Dayton appointed; to New Hampshire.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 2.—Capt. William Brackett detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to recruiting, duty Detroit, Mich.
First Lieut. Otto Becker, jr., detached recruiting duty, Detroit; to recruiting duty, St. Louis.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 3.—Capt. J. G. Berry restored to duty Jan. 7 and assigned to command Tuscarora.
JAN. 6.—Second Lieut. W. F. Fowle relieved from temporary duty on guard upon reporting of relief.
Second Lieut. C. F. Seiter detached Tahoma upon relief; to guard.
Const. J. Q. Walton to Boston, Mass., and vicinity on official business.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

In response to a wireless message received Jan. 4 by the U.S.R.C. Seneca, Capt. C. E. Johnston, that the tank steamer Oklahoma, sinking some fifty miles off Sandy Hook, N.J., the Seneca at once put to sea. At 4 p.m. the Seneca picked up one of the Oklahoma's boats with three bodies in it, but nothing could be seen of the steamer's hull, which had broken in two before the arrival of the Seneca. Later the Seneca found the forward part of the hull of the Oklahoma, floating bow uppermost, a menace to navigation. She fired fifteen 6-pound shells into the floating wreck which sank in seventeen fathoms of water. There is eight and one-half fathoms over the wreck. The Seneca took the three frozen bodies found to New York. Eight men had been bravely rescued by a boat from the Hamburg-American liner Bavaria in an extremely heavy gale and twenty-seven of the crew of the Oklahoma were lost. The most dramatic and remarkable rescue of five of the crew, found adrift in a boat and almost lifeless, was made by the British steamer Gregory, Captain Aspinwall. To make the rescue the first, second and third officers of the Gregory dived over the rail with their storm clothes on and grabbed two of the five as they were floating past in the heavy sea then running, grabbed a third, who died as he reached safety, and towed the three others clinging to their capsize lifeboat within reach of the life lines. R. H. Buck is the first officer, Sidney Williams second officer, and F. D. Roberts is third officer. Roberts, in addition to his clothes, had his boots on when he went over the side. The other two officers were heavily weighted with clothes.
The revenue cutter Androscoggin, on her way to Portland, Me., from the repair yards in Baltimore, was blown aground at Cove Point, in Chesapeake Bay, Sunday night, Jan. 4, and lay all night and nearly all of Jan. 5 in a helpless state while her wireless sent out appeals for aid. The revenue cutter Apache picked up one of the messages and went to the aid of her sister vessel. After four hours' work the Apache succeeded in floating the Androscoggin, which, it is thought, escaped injury.
A radiogram from Captain Hayden, commandant at Key West, states that the revenue cutter Miami towed the water-

logged schooner Cheslie into Key West Jan. 3, with the master and crew of six men. The Navy Department had arranged that a torpedo-boat destroyer should be despatched from Key West to search for the Cheslie in case her safety was not assured, but the radiogram from the commandant brought assurance of the schooner's safety and rendered this unnecessary.

The revenue cutter Seminole, in charge of 1st Lieut. Eber Parker during the temporary absence of Capt. G. L. Carden, arrived at Wilmington, N.C., and reports saving the American schooner Thomas Winsmore, of Philadelphia, from being dashed to pieces on Lookout Shoals, N.C. The Seminole found the Winsmore in the height of a westerly gale dragging steadily toward the Lookout breakers. The cutter worked around to the windward of the Thomas Winsmore, anchored and endeavored to get a line aboard by means of a line throwing gun, but the gale thwarted all efforts. Recourse was had to oil to smooth the seas, and a boat carrying a four-inch line was successful in reaching the Thomas Winsmore. A ten-inch hawser was then drawn on board the distressed vessel and she was towed by the Seminole to a lee behind Lookout Bight. The Winsmore, when the Seminole left her, had freed her hold of water and was able to proceed as soon as weather conditions moderated.

At two a.m. on Dec. 25 the L. S. Cestrias took off the crew of the barkentine Malwa, she being in a sinking condition at the time and not expected to keep afloat till daylight. The master of the Cestrias, after getting into communication with the revenue cutter Miami, requested that she take aboard the crew of the barkentine, as she was bound for Liverpool. The men were transferred to the Miami at Sand Key Light-house on Dec. 26, 1913, and landed at Key West, Fla., about two hours later.

While the Pamlico was at anchor in South River Dec. 30 J. C. Mason, of Lukens, came on board and stated that his gasboat, with two lady passengers aboard, had sprung a leak the night before and had been beached on Sandy Point. The Pamlico accordingly got the motorboat hauled out and floated her.

Typhoid was reported to be at Brant Island Lighthouse by the tug Curtin. The tug hailed the revenue cutter Pamlico and stated that the keeper, Mr. Rufus Hall, was very ill with fever of 104 degrees and in immediate need of hospital treatment. After transporting him to the revenue cutter the boat proceeded to Newbern, where arrangements were effected for the transfer of the patient. The Pamlico returned, after leaving the sick man to the lighthouse, as the keeper had complained of being ill himself, but the assistant keeper was expected and the Pamlico returned to South River.

The schooner Clara A. Phinney, arriving at Gulfport Jan. 5 from Puerto Cabello, reports to the Miami of sighting the derelict British barkentine Glenafon, which left Mobile Dec. 20, for Havana, waterlogged, dismasted and the forward deck-house carried away.

The Yamacraw states that she has been unable to locate the sunken steamer Malcolm B. Seavey.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. C. Billard. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. Hall. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. San Diego, Cal.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck. New York, N.Y.
MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Francisco, N.Y.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Astoria, Ore.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
MONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden. Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee. Neah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Port Townsend, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.
TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texas.
WINNIMMETT—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Mobile, Ala.
WISAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., Jan. 4, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Bruns had as dinner guests on Christmas Day Major and Mrs. Rockhill and Capt. and Mrs. Christie. On New Year's Day their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Tillman. Capt. and Mrs. Tillman were hosts on Christmas Day for General Moore, Colonel Kreps, Mr. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. Heasley and Mr. Bauck and his brother.

Little Agnes Moore Tillman was baptized at the post Chapel Jan. 4, after which Capt. and Mrs. Tillman entertained a few friends at luncheon. On Jan. 6 Agnes celebrated her birthday by entertaining her little friends, all of whom had a very pleasant time at Agnes's party and took pretty souvenirs home with them.

Mrs. Finley, wife of Colonel Finley, 1st Cav., is visiting her son here and is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Christie. Capt. and Mrs. Christie entertained at dinner Christmas Day for Mrs. Finley, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd and Mr. O'Conner. On New Year's Day their guests at dinner were Capt. and Mrs. Tillman and Mrs. Finley.

Capt. and Mrs. Loving gave a Christmas dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Marietta, Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Poust. After dinner the evening was spent in singing and dancing. Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd entertained Christmas Day for Colonel Bushnell and Dr. and Mrs. Tefft. Their New Year's dinner guests were Capt. and Mrs. Holmberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Poust, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd. Mrs. Bushnell, after visiting her family for several weeks, has returned to the post. We are all so pleased to have her with us once more.

New Year's night Capt. and Mrs. Loving entertained the officers and wives. Eggnog and light refreshments were served and the evening was spent with music and dancing. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Mrs. Finley, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Holmberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Poust, Lieut. and Mrs. Marietta, Mrs. Walkup, Lieut. and Mrs. Callender, Chaplain and Mrs. Lloyd, Kenyon Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Floyd, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Bauck and his brother, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. Walkup had as their dinner guests Christmas Day Capt. and Mrs. Holmberg, Dr. and Mrs. Maddux, Dr. and Mrs. Callender.

New Year's Eve Capt. and Mrs. Loving entertained at dinner Colonel Bushnell, Colonel Kreps, Dr. and Mrs. Maddux. An entertainment and smoker was given for the Q.M. and Hospital Corps and all the men who could attend. The hall was beautifully decorated and the tables filled with delightful refreshments. The affair was in charge of Chaplain Lloyd and the refreshments were in charge of the wives of the non-commissioned officers. All the men agreed that they had the best time they ever had.
Christmas Eve the children of the post, numbering sixty-two, had their play and a large tree beautifully decorated and filled with gifts for each child. They also received candy and oranges. Their play was very pretty and the colored lights thrown on the fairies and Santa Claus were very effective. The play and tree were in charge of Mrs. R. C. Loving, assisted by Mrs. Marietta, Mrs. Callender, Mrs. Walkup, Mrs. Scott and Miss Beth Freckman.

Christmas morning church services were very largely attended at dinner post Chapel, Chaplain Lloyd officiating. Lieut. Callender was drawn from his carriage and sprained his wrists and ankle and bruised his face, but he is able to be about and do duty.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1914.

At the brilliant reception and dance given by Col. and Mrs. Townsley to the officers and ladies of the post on the evening of New Year's Day, Miss Townsley received with her parents, the guests being presented by Capt. George Vidmer, adjutant of the post. It was the first large assemblage after the holiday season and gave everybody a pleasant opportunity for wishing everybody else a "Happy New Year." Dancing was followed by a seated supper served on the lower floor of the officers' mess. The partitions had been taken down, thereby converting the place into one large dining room. Numerous small tables were wreathed in smilax and ferns, the centerpieces of red carnations and red candleshades completing an artistic ensemble. The ices served at the end of the course supper were in the form of sleds, wishbones, horse-shoes, Santa Claus figures, all properly decked in holly and evergreens. Among the outside guests invited were Major and Mrs. Archer-Shea, of Highland Falls, Rev. Fathers Conroy and Kelly, Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite, C.A.C., Lieutenant Braden, Mrs. Logan and Miss Logan, Miss Clarke, sister of Cadet Clarke, Fourth Class.

Major and Mrs. J. A. Ryan had dinner on Saturday for Major and Mrs. Archer-Shea, Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Henderson gave a cadet tea Tuesday for her cousin and house guest, Miss Elizabeth Irving, of Staten Island. Mrs. Donovan and Mrs. North poured. Mrs. Batty is here, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Meade Wildrick, who has been ill, but is now convalescent. Lieutenant Patten and Mr. Tuthill, trainer for the football squad, were recently operated on and have been in the hospital recovering. Both are convalescing satisfactorily.

Numbers of girls were up for the New Year's hop, Wednesday evening, Mrs. Stearns receiving with Cadet Hoge. Miss Margaret Paxton, of Walla Walla, Wash., was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Keefer, for the hop, while Miss Katherine Mills, of Governors Island, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Willcox. Miss Katherine Treat, a recent guest of Mrs. Catts, is now the guest of the Misses Townsley. Miss Dorsey Pallen is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman.

Lieutenants Pullen and Beere entertained at dinner on Thursday evening before the New Year's reception; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Miss Eleanor Vidmer, Miss Dorsey Pallen, Miss Mary de Raimes, Lieutenant Erwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan gave a dinner Thursday for Miss Lyons, Mrs. Mitchell and Lieutenant Lee. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson's guests at supper on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Daley, Lieutenant Hayes and Mr. Biuckhof, of Yale. Mr. Biuckhof has been Lieutenant Hayes's house guest for the holidays.

Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guests at a dinner given for Miss Elizabeth Irving on Wednesday were the Misses Eleanor Vidmer, Frances Murray and Dorsey Pallen, Cadets Williams, Russell, Griffiths and Brundred. Capt. and Mrs. Baer's guests at dinner on Friday were Major Archer-Shea, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Beere. Miss Baldwin is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Malven.

Miss Helen Hobbs, of Utica, has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Keefer entertained for Miss Hobbs with an informal dance, about a hundred guests attending. Col. and Mrs. Bethel's guests at dinner on New Year's were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Helen Upson and Wirt Robinson. Mrs. Watson gave a tea on Monday of holiday week for some members of the Fourth Class. Mr. William Upson, his daughter, Helen, and son, William, have been recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger.

Miss Belle Lomia, daughter of Col. Luigi Lomia, retired, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. Mr. Samuel Norris, of New York, was week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson. Miss Ann Ryce and Miss Ethel Canavan are guests of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Mrs. Sinkler and Miss Sinkler, of Charleston, S.C., mother and sister of Cadet Sinkler, were recent guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart.

Miss Esther Foote is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs. The Misses Townsley entertained on Tuesday evening with a dance for Fourth Classmen. Among the girls present were the Misses Osborne, Doe, Murray, Foote, Vidmer, Pallen, Fieberger, Upson, Sheldon. Mrs. Keefer entertained at dinner on Saturday for Miss Hobbs and Cadets Prichard, Swing and Eisenhower. Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney spent the holidays away, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan at Fort Hamilton and Lieutenant Chaney's home in Southern Maryland. John Fitzpatrick, who has spent his Christmas vacation with his aunt, Mrs. Householder, has returned to school at St. Luke's, Wayne, Pa. Clarence Townsley has also returned to St. Luke's and Dick Vidmer will enroll there as a pupil this term.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dew entertained at dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Delano. Miss Osborne and Miss Doe, who have been spending a few weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, left this week for their home in North Carolina. Lieut. and Mrs. Eddy start this week for Texas. Lieutenant Eddy's tour of duty here having been completed. The quarters occupied by Lieutenant Eddy have been assigned to Captain Daley, who will move in this week and Lieut. Rodney Smith will take the house vacated by Captain Daley.

Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Friday Club at its last meeting when the tournament was completed. Mrs. Gordon winning first, and Mrs. Robinson second. Miss Eleanor Vidmer was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Dunning, of Governors Island, on Saturday when she was a member of a luncheon party at the Ritz-Carlton, followed by the theater, afterward going on to a house party at Col. and Mrs. Dunning's country house at Greenwich, Conn., given for their sons, who are students at Yale. Among recent visitors at the post were Major Reiss, of the German army, who stopped off on his way back to Japan. He was shown around by Captain Keller, Captain Mousset, French artillery, and Madame Mousset, were entertained by Lieutenant Hoyt when they visited the post a few days since. Congressman Loft was a visitor here on Saturday.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. George H. Torney was held on the afternoon of Dec. 31 at the Catholic chapel. Full military honors were rendered, the customary salute being given while the procession marched from the chapel to the cemetery. The Corps of Cadets under command of Col. Fred Sladen, commandant of cadets, acted as escort, and the officers were present. Among the relatives who were here were Mrs. Torney, the widow, Major J. P. Ryan, son-in-law, and Lieutenant Torney and Mr. Henry Torney, sons of the deceased. Capt. and Mrs. Mark Brook attended the funeral. The pallbearers were Colonels Gordon, Echols, Keefer, Willcox, Stuart and Captain Keller. The wreaths and flowers were very many and beautiful.

Miss Quevedo recently spent several days in New York as the guest of friends. During her visit she was entertained by Ensign Weems on the U.S.S. North Dakota. Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City, is expected at the post Jan. 10 to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts for a month. Ensign William B. Tupp, U.S.N., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo for the hop Dec. 27.

Lieut. and Mrs. Catts entertained at dinner for her house guests, the Misses Katherine Treat and Virginia Gerhardt, before the New Year's hop. Other guests were Cadets Treat, Gullion and Hibbs. Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo's guest for the week-end was Ensign Weems, U.S.N. The post is glad to welcome Mrs. Dickinson, bride of Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, and Mrs. Purdon, bride of Lieut. Frank L. Purdon. Both couples are living in the bachelor building.

The Army's hockey team opened the season with a defeat, in the game on Saturday with the team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The score was 5 goals to 0. The game was played on Lusk Reservoir and the ice was poor, a light snow making the going bad at times. The visitors scored all their points in the first half. In the second the cadets, who showed lack of practice, braced and held the visitors scoreless. Royce and Harris skated well for the cadets. The Army team were: Strong, goal; McLean, point; Brundred, cover point; Morris, center; Royce (capt.), rover; Crawford, left wing; Mangan, right wing. Substitutions, Meneley for Man-

gan. Timekeeper, Cadet Rees. Referee, Lieutenant Purdon. Time of halves, ten and fifteen minutes.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8, 1914.

Athletics will no longer be one of the co-efficients in determining the winner of the colors of the brigade of midshipmen. Captain Gibbons will shortly issue this as an order. The contest will be hereafter based upon award of points in professional duties, namely, in infantry, artillery, seamanship, target practice, sailing and rowing, but efficiency in fencing, wrestling and a few minor sports will be included. Excellence in other athletics will be made an entirely separate competition among the several companies for which a trophy, selected by the Athletic Association, will be presented to the successful organization.

The Navy Athletic Association held its semi-annual meeting here on Friday night last. The following were elected as Washington representatives: Comdr. Martin E. Trench, Naval Constr. Emory S. Land and Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N. The naming of a head coach for next year and the selection of a site for the next Army-Navy game were referred to committees.

The torpedo boat Bailey left here this morning for Norfolk for repairs. The U.S.S. Mississippi is expected to sail from Annapolis on Sunday with the Naval Aviation Corps and its camp apparatus for Pensacola, Fla.

The Right Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, occupied the pulpit of the Naval Academy chapel Sunday morning. He took no text, but said his remarks would come from the inspiration of a visitation in Alaska, and described the mission to the Esquimaux at Tigroff, the most northern of Christian missions, and one that was established at the suggestion of Admiral Stockton, of the U.S. Navy. A chapel had been built at Tigroff, and all in the village attended. Mr. Arthur Howe, captain of the Yale football team in 1910, addressed the Midshipmen's Christian Association Sunday evening.

H. Arthur Hutchins, jr., of Portsmouth, Va., has been appointed to the Naval Academy by Congressman E. E. Holland, of Virginia, after a competitive examination. Lieut. Joseph E. Cygon, C.A.C., Mrs. Cygon and their infant, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Armstrong, parents of Mrs. Cygon, left here on Friday, for Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., visited his parents here during the holidays. Surg. Eugene Mullan, U.S. Public Health Service, Mrs. Mullan and children were here during the holidays on a visit to Surgeon Mullan's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Dennis W. Mullan, U.S.N. Miss Anna Claude, daughter of Dr. Gordon H. Claude, is visiting Miss Dorothy Pickrel, daughter of Med. Dir. George Pickrel, U.S.N., at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Ensign H. Gibson, U.S.N., spent New Year's with his mother in this city. Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Rear Admiral W. F. Worthington, U.S.N., visited Mrs. Gordon Claude during the holidays. Prof. and Mrs. Carlos W. Cascard, U.S.N., paid a visit during the holidays to Mrs. Carroll Van Ness, Mrs. Cascard's sister, at Green Spring Valley, Md.

Lieut. Edward H. Loftin, U.S.N., gave a dinner at the Lucky Bag Inn here in honor of Ensign Frank Loftin, U.S.N., and his fiancée, Miss Taylor, of Washington. Ensign Oscar C. Badger, U.S.N., who has been visiting friends here, has left to join his ship, the U.S.S. Utah. Ensign Paul Cassard, U.S.N., son of Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., paid a visit last week to his parents. Commodore and Mrs. Theodor Porter were hosts Friday at a card party, given in honor of Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough. Among guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., Surg. and Mrs. J. H. Iden and Miss Iden. Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Burrage, U.S.N., gave a reception Saturday in honor of Rt. Rev. Bishop Rowe. Assisting were Mrs. W. G. Cascard, Mrs. H. H. Clark, Mrs. J. P. McComas, Mrs. G. W. Logan, Mrs. A. Bronson, Mrs. G. F. Neal, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, Mrs. C. S. Alden, Mrs. W. W. Phelps and Mrs. Charles Nelson Dugan.

Mrs. Philips, widow of Rear Admiral Philips, U.S.N., is the guest here of Capt. W. F. Low, U.S.N. Mrs. Beatrice Hawley, of Washington, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hawley, U.S.N., spent New Year's here with friends. Mrs. Royal, mother of Mdsn. F. B. Royal, 2d Class, is at Carvel Hall. Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., left Monday for a brief visit to Dallas, Texas, to look after some personal business.

Madame Campanerio, of Italy, formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., who is spending the winter here, was hostess Monday at a luncheon at the Lucky Bag Inn. Among guests were Mrs. Gibbons, W. W. Phelps and Mrs. K. G. Castleman, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. Cordeiro da Graca, of the Brazilian navy, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. Francisco de Aquino, Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Embassy at Washington, visited the Naval Academy Monday.

The will of Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., was probated in the Orphan's Court of Anne Arundel county, Md., on Tuesday. He leaves his entire estate to his two sons, John Tilton, of Norfolk, Va., and McLane Tilton, jr., of Pell City, Ala.; the income for life, however, to be divided between his brother, Gibson Tilton, of Harrisonville, Md., and Miss Elizabeth Tilton, of Washington. The will was made Oct. 18, 1913.

Lieut. Robert C. Brady, 6th Cav., who has been with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Brady, near Annapolis, leaves Sunday to join his troop at Galveston, Texas.

Ensign Lewis Wells Comstock, U.S.N., now on duty on the U.S.S. Vermont, spent Sunday in Annapolis. Mrs. H. A. Stuart, formerly Miss Marie Blandin, wife of Lieutenant Stuart, U.S.N., is here visiting her mother, Mrs. J. J. Blandin.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 4, 1914.

At the Oleander Country Club Miss Jessie Crocker, one of the debutantes, entertained charmingly on Christmas Eve for Miss Olive Willis, Mrs. Lewis Cox, Captain Major, 18th Inf., Major Patterson, brigade adjutant, Lieutenant Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Crocker. After dinner there was a formal dance, music by the 11th Infantry band. There was a large attendance and the beautiful decorations were in harmony with the season. On Tuesday we gave a cool regimental parade on the old aviation field. In the evening the 18th Infantry dance pavilion was opened for the first time with a very informal dance—a few rags and things of that kind. Most of the ladies of the division were present and a number of other guests. The regimental band played until midnight. The hall, 30 by 60, was just large enough to accommodate the guests. The hop committee, Captain Major, Lieutenants Magruder and Loneragan, deserve credit for the success of all arrangements. Our formal opening is to take place in the near future.

The 11th Infantry returned Dec. 31 from two weeks of joy on the target range near Fort Crockett, Galveston, and were entertained at dinner by the 18th and 22d—the men in the companies and the officers in the various regimental messes. There was plenty of good music and we were as pleased to see the 11th back as they were to be here again. We never thought it possible that anyone would be pleased to return to Texas City, but the unexpected has happened seven times.

On Jan. 1 all officers paid their respects to Colonel Rogers, commanding the regiment, assembling for that purpose at the mess. In the afternoon Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards were hosts at a "tango tea" at the 18th Infantry dance pavilion. In the receiving line were Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Frederick, 22d Inf., Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bundy, 11th Inf., and Major and Mrs. Lacey, 18th Inf. Tea was served by Mrs. J. S. Cecil, wife of Captain Cecil, 18th Inf. On the broad veranda right over the waves champagne punch was served from three to six o'clock. Music was furnished by the three regimental bands of the 6th Brigade and by a special "band" composed of Corporal Walker (piano) and Corporal McInturf (drums). No intermissions were authorized. There was a great crowd from Texas City, Galveston and Houston. Dancing continued until seven o'clock and

everyone enjoyed every minute. Among the 500 or 600 guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Carter, Colonel Berry, Col. and Mrs. Bundy, Gen. T. F. Davis and staff, Colonels Getty, O'Connor, Alvord, Bannister, Col. and Mrs. Krauthoff, Colonel Rogers, Major Weigel, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Miss Johnson, Captain Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Rubottom, Col. T. W. Moore and most of the officers and ladies from Galveston and Texas City camps. From Houston were noted Mr. and Mrs. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. Cate, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Rambaud, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Brady, Misses Robins, Ayars, Lovejoy, Garrison, Dorrance, Rice, Torrey and Messrs. Hogg, Malone, Murphy, Taliaferro, Dorrance, Bryan and Randall. From Galveston were Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Randall, Mr. Edward Randall, jr., Col. and Mrs. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Blum, Mr. and Mrs. Lauber, the Misses Jessie Crocker and Olive Willis and many others. The entertainment was in the nature of a farewell, as Gen. and Mrs. Edwards have been ordered to Hawaii. The decorations were ferns, gray Southern moss and palms, and Christmas lights glittered among the foliage.

There was a delightful dance at the Southern Hotel on New Year's Eve and many officers and ladies attended. On New Year's Day the 4th Field Artillery received all their friends—a crowd—and dispensed warm hospitality. The 11th Infantry also received their friends in the usual delightful manner.

Lieut. R. W. Case was host at the Galvez Saturday night for Captain Sheldon and Lieutenant Minick, later taking his guests to see "The Quaker Girl." Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford also enjoyed the play. Captain Peyton has returned from a short leave spent at his home in Mississippi. Mrs. Mackall and Mrs. Gunster have been under the weather with severe attacks of grippe, but are recovering slowly.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 3, 1914.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman, wife of the Commandant, kept open house on New Year's Day, assisted by all the wives of the yard. Christmas greens intermingled with bright blossoms and flowering plants. Receiving with Mrs. Cottman were Mesdames Pendleton, Cook, Nutting, Brady, Brown, Briggs, Arnold, McGill, Yates, Draemel, Wright, Perkins, Almy, Warfield and Forbes. Mrs. Waldo Evans and a number of wives of the fleet officers assisted in serving.

A jolly crowd of Navy people gathered in the sail loft New Year's Eve for an informal dance and to watch for the coming of the New Year. When the midnight hour drew near the big whistles at the power plant heralded its approach, every war vessel in the harbor blew its siren blast, and cheers went up from the waiting throngs in the yard and ships. Complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Captain Blamer and mother, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, entertained at dinner this evening, other guests being Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin and Comdr. and Mrs. Traut. Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley were hosts to the Royal Auction Club Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Strong, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans. Lieut. R. Bryant, U.S.M.C., has been transferred from the cruiser South Dakota to the yard barracks. Captain Blamer and mother had dinner New Year's Day for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou and Miss Emilie Mitchell. The resignation of P. A. Surg. I. F. Cohn, U.S.N., has been accepted by the Navy Department. Dr. Cohn came to the receiving ship recently from Mare Island.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby Crittenden had dinner Wednesday in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman. Mrs. Cottman's brother, Mr. William Klink, and Mrs. Klink, of San Francisco, Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut. Col. and Mrs. Pendleton gave a farewell dinner Wednesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman, Mr. and Mrs. William Klink, of San Francisco, Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou attended the bachelors' ball in Seattle Tuesday evening, and also the Rainier Club ball Wednesday evening. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle attended the Rainier club ball and were guests at the Hotel Sorrento. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin had dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton.

The cruiser New Orleans was placed in commission at the yard Wednesday noon, with Comdr. N. E. Irwin, of the Cleator, in command. Comdr. F. A. Traut, of the Colorado, relieves Commander Irwin on the receiving ship, and Commander Wood, of the South Dakota, relieves Commander Traut. The South Dakota came last Tuesday from Mare Island and joined the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Baldwin, formerly executive officer of the ship, brought her up. Other officers of the South Dakota are Lieut. Comdr. Edward Wood, Paymr. E. R. Wilson, Lieut. R. Bryant, U.S.M.C., Ensigns Peterson, Tipton, Green, Wille, Kelley, Weyer, Taylor, Pace, Perkins, Thompson, Robinson, Dougherty, Pfaff, Quinlan, Moore, Cochran and Dykes.

Mrs. A. G. Olsen entertained at cards Tuesday in compliment to Mrs. R. M. Doyle. The players were Mesdames Doyle, Clark, Almy, Brown, Pendleton, Magruder, Irwin, Brady, Traut, Miss Magruder and Mrs. Draemel. Prizes were won by Mesdames Pendleton, Cook and Almy. Mrs. McGill and Mrs. Brown presided at the tea table, where the ladies were joined by their husbands. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Klink, of San Francisco, were guests Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Kelleher, in Seattle.

Mrs. Cottman was hostess at a tango party Monday evening. Those who danced were Lieut. and Mrs. Draemel, Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Klink, Mrs. Harriet W. Brown, Mrs. John B. McGrew, Commander Bush, Lieut. E. P. Moore, U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. C. Baughman, S. A. Taffner, Comdr. De Witt Blamer, and the hosts, Mrs. Cottman on New Year's Day, from four until six p.m., gave a little dance to all connected with the yard and fleet. The yard band furnished music for the occasion. As Admiral and Mrs. Cottman expect to leave this station the middle of January, the affair was in the manner of a farewell reception.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Jan. 6, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. M. F. Harmon were at home to the officers and wives on New Year's morning, the occasion being a delightful one. Mrs. F. W. Clark presided over the egg-nog. Later in the morning Capt. and Mrs. Clark received in their quarters, when Captain Clark's sister, Miss Clark, from Chicago, served the egg-nog. Still later Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy served egg-nog to both garrisons, Mrs. L. S. Ryan helping at the punch bowl. This was in the nature of a farewell also, as Major Tracy left shortly after for Fort Leavenworth, where he takes a three months' course at the school. Mrs. Tracy and Max are to be in Washington, D.C., during his absence.

Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan gave an auction party on New Year's Eve, prizes going to Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark and Miss Clark. At this time it was decided to form a DuPont evening auction club, to meet weekly. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards had the first meeting on Tuesday. Head prizes went to Mrs. W. U. Reybold and Capt. F. W. Clark, the consolations to Mrs. R. M. Mitchell and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Harry S. Purnell, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer, Lieut. J. A. Mack, Mrs. Charles Jefferson and Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Reybold.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jefferson, of Delaware City, gave a unique advertisement party recently for members of both garrisons. Capt. R. M. Mitchell, of DuPont, and Miss Cheares, of Delaware City, won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge have gone to their new station, Fort Monroe. The bachelors gave a farewell dinner in their honor at the officers' mess. Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeland left Fort Mott Jan. 1 for a three months' leave in New York, where Dr. Freeland will take a post-graduate course. During his absence Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., is in charge of the hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Weed arrived from Washington Barracks and are occupying the Freeland quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Bell have arrived at Mott, where Lieutenant Bell has joined the 36th Company. On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Stahle had dinner for Capt. and

Mrs. Weed and Lieut. and Mrs. Bell, and on Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford and Miss Lyman. Much enthusiasm is evidenced in the formation of a dancing class at DuPont, where an experienced instructor will teach the new dances. Members of both garrisons are planning to join.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1914.

Ensign F. B. Conger, jr., had a dinner Sunday on the Jennings for Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth, Misses McGruder and Lucy Lamb, Captain Jackson, Paymaster Hughes, Ensigns Keith, Pierce and Robottom. Ensign Logan D. Ord had dinner Sunday on the Vermont for Miss Rosa Brown, of Portsmouth, and her guest, Miss Reba Stone, of St. Louis; other guests were Ensign and Mrs. Abbott, Ensign Berrien, and the junior officers of the ship.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, jr., Miss Bessie Kelly, Paymaster Hicks, Ensign Monroe Kelly, and Mr. Ambrose Clarke, of Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth also had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the hop, for Misses McGruder, of Washington, Lucy and Mattie Lamb, Mr. Holt Page, Ensigns Conger and Robottom. Ensign P. K. Robottom entertained at tea on the Tonopah Sunday for Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth, Misses McGruder, Lucy Lamb, Lieutenant Causey, Ensigns Mertz, Purnell and Conger.

An informal hop was given by the student officers of the Marine Barracks in bachelors' quarters Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. H. A. Day received. Capt. and Mrs. Van Orden had dinner Friday for Mr. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey. Ensign L. L. Hunter entertained New Year's evening at dinner on the South Carolina for Mrs. George S. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jacobs, Misses Templeton of New York, Tenent of Washington, Garrett of Norfolk, Ensigns Schuirman, Poe, Hudson and Griffith. Paymaster Zane had dinner on the Vermont New Year's Eve for Ensign and Mrs. Abbott, Misses Sisson of Baltimore, Wrenn, Howard and Lynch, and the wardroom officers. Saturday Ensign Walter S. Davidson had dinner on the Fanning for Miss Sisson of Baltimore. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. George de Bree Taylor, Miss Wrenn and the officers. Miss Esther Stiles gave a card party Friday afternoon for Miss Price of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mesdames A. A. Garcelon, Robert M. Hineckley, Herbert L. Kelley, R. L. de Steiguer, E. E. Falen, Misses Dickens and Garrison.

Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent gave a thè d'ansant Saturday on the Franklin for their sister, Miss Katherine Tennent, of Washington, D.C., whose engagement to Mr. Rowland Thurman Marshall, of Columbia, S.C., has just been announced. The upper deck was charmingly decorated with palms, ferns and flags. Surg. and Mrs. Tennent, Miss Tennent, Mrs. Annie Savage, of Norfolk, and Mrs. J. C. Tennent received the guests, who were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Van Orden, Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa, Surgeon Denton, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Lieut. and Mrs. George C. De Neale, Misses Arps, Kirk, Martin, Bailey of New Jersey, Templeton of New York, Mrs. John Walker of Washington, D.C., Messrs. Page and Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wrenn, Paymasters Corcoran and Ransdall, Lieutenants Davis, Shaffer, Talbot, Stevens and Conger, Ensigns Griffin, Lee, Poe, Hunter, Greenman and Schuirman.

Ensign Lee had dinner yesterday on the New Hampshire for Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Miss Katherine Tennent and Lieut. and Mrs. George C. De Neale. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard and Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth had a charming reception New Year's Day from four to seven. Mrs. Frederick Hobbs, Mrs. Robert Thorp and Mrs. Alfred Page served egg nog and punch. Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon kept open house New Year's afternoon. Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Misses Kate and Elizabeth Cooke had one-step party New Year's evening.

Mrs. Nathaniel Usher is spending two weeks in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Hineckley have returned to their home in Portsmouth after a visit to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Harry Lord, of Cockeysville, Md., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Garcelon. Mrs. Frank Coe and Master William Coe, who spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, Ghent, have returned to Washington, D.C., and will leave early in February for Honolulu to join Major Coe, stationed there.

Miss Clodette McGruder, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Frank E. P. Ueberoth at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard Sargent are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall. Miss Katherine Tennent, guest of her brother and sister, Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, left Monday for her home in Washington, D.C. Miss Marjorie Eldridge has returned from Annapolis.

Ensigns Patterson and Hunter, of the South Carolina, have returned from leave. Mrs. Max B. de Mott leaves to-morrow to be the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Knox, Soldiers' Home, Hampton. Mr. Garcelon, of Maine, and Mr. Fiske, of Baltimore, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon. Lieutenant Station has returned from a visit to North Carolina and Baltimore. Miss Alma Claude, of Annapolis, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Pickrell at the Naval Hospital.

Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Cresap, and little son, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been visiting relatives in Portsmouth, have returned home. Col. L. W. T. Waller is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Harry L. Myers, Mowbray Arch, Ghent.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 5, 1914.

Lieut. Ivens Jones left Tuesday evening for San Francisco, Cal., en route to Honolulu. A pleasant party was given Tuesday afternoon by Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe in honor of their son, Edward Fenlon Kumpe, who celebrated his sixth birthday. The small guests invited for the occasion were Caroline Sills, Eugenia Roberts, Edward Rogers, McNay Taylor, George Kumpe, jr., and the following guests from the city: O. B. Taylor, 3d, John Brock Taylor, Marion and Florence Lullock, John, Mary and Edna Crancer, and Genevieve and Meige Norton, of Wheeling, Va. Assisting Mrs. Kumpe were Mrs. William W. Wallace, Mrs. F. E. Bramford, Mrs. William N. Bispham, Rev. Frank N. Atkin, of Holly Springs, Miss., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Olson.

Among the Army girls who attended the tea given by Miss Ruth Lamber, in the city Friday, in compliment to Miss Eleanor Anthony and Miss Charlotte Louise Lysle, were Miss Cordelia Wallace and Miss Lou Uline. Master Gregg and Master Robert Lindsay, sons of Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay, have returned from Newton, Kas., where they were guests during the holidays of their uncle, Mr. John Miller. Mrs. W. W. Wallace, of the post, and sister, Mrs. Maury Nichols, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Nichols, of Fort George Wright, Wash., assisted at the party given in the city Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, in compliment to their sons, Mr. John and Mr. Percival Wilson, and nephew, Mr. Percy Stewart Lowe, son of Capt. and Mrs. Percival Lowe, of Upper Alton, Ill.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales and Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory gave a bridge party New Year's evening at the officers' new mess. Lieut. J. H. Dickey, 15th Cav., who was here the past week, has left for his station in Texas. Mrs. Buerger, of Gainesville, Texas, and Mrs. Fitz Hugh, of Oklahoma, are guests at the garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. A. B. Warfield and Colonel Gale. Capt. and Mrs. Orton, Major and Mrs. Paul Bond, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Catron, Miss Georgia Fuller and Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley, attended a thè d'ansant given by the Tango Club in the city New Year's Day. All the officers called on the new post commander, Capt. C. C. Smith, 5th Cav., at noon on New Year's Day. The officers all wore full dress uniform.

The training period for the 5th Cavalry commenced Jan. 2, and will continue until March 31. This will include swimming in the gymnasium. The drill will last two hours each

day. Fifty recruits arrived Saturday night from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and were assigned to the 2d Squadron of 5th Cavalry. The strength of the squadron is 280 at the present time. The Y.M.C.A., which has been closed since the troops left for Texas last February, has been opened for the use of the enlisted men. During the absence of Mr. H. W. Chaffee, on the Mexican border, Mr. Edgar Rice is physical director. Basketball and indoor baseball are played and there will probably be a league organized.

The wagon used by Capt. H. E. Comstock, Q.M. Corps, was demolished Saturday morning, when the team ran away. No one was injured.

Capt. and Mrs. Haight, of New York city, are holiday guests of Major and Mrs. Nathaniel McClure. Major and Mrs. Preston Brown entertained New Year's Eve with a delightful buffet supper.

A most interesting entertainment was given at the Military Prison, New Year's Day, the program including moving pictures, recitations, music and plays.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 4, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill had as guests to Sunday supper Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr. On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig had dinner for Mrs. Charles Farmer, Miss Hester Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. At the bowling alley on officers' night were Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Miss Blanche Nolan and Mr. James Nolan.

Mrs. Bradley and Miss Frances Morrison, of Harper Springs, Mich., arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Tuesday to visit Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey for a few days. Mrs. Woodson Barnhart, of St. Louis, spent Tuesday and Wednesday as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury. On Tuesday the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. G. V. Rukke's. Present: Mesdames T. W. Griffith, A. E. Williams, F. G. Lawton, H. C. Pillsbury, W. Barnhart, J. M. Craig, J. M. Holmes, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAllister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Griffith, Williams and Holmes.

Miss Kennedy, of McCormick, S.C., arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Wednesday to visit Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy. On Wednesday Mrs. Charles Farmer had dinner for the young people home for the Christmas holidays. Those present were Capt. G. E. Houle, Miss Ethel Jones, Mr. Henry Jones, Miss Aileen Griffith, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan and Mr. Frank Lawton. Later the party adjourned to the post hall for the skating, where the gathering included Col. J. H. Beacom, Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. G. E. Houle, Mrs. Charles Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. F. M. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Mrs. Bradley, Miss Frances Morrison and Mr. Frank Lawton. After the skating Col. and Mrs. Griffith entertained for their daughter with a tango supper to see the New Year in, when the guests were Colonel Beacom, Captain Houle, Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Messrs. Jones and Lawton.

Mr. T. E. Grafton, of Rome, Ga., arrived at Jefferson Barracks on Thursday to spend a week with his sister, Mrs. Talbot Smith. Col. J. H. Beacom gave a delightful reception on New Year's Day. Toasts were given in honor of the day, which was also the Colonel's birthday anniversary.

On Friday evening Capt. G. E. Houle gave a bowling party in honor of Miss Blanche Nolan. The guests were Col. J. H. Beacom, Mrs. Charles Farmer, Miss Hester Nolan, Mr. James Nolan, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Aileen Griffith and Mr. Frank Lawton. On Saturday Miss Katherine Foster celebrated her twelfth birthday with a party at Katherine Kennedy, Betsy McAllister, Elizabeth Jones, Agnes and Caroline Williams, Elizabeth McKnight and Victor Rukke.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 6, 1914.

Never did our gymnasium hold a merrier crowd than on Christmas Eve, when about 165 children of Sandy Hook, with their mothers, grandmothers, fathers, uncles and aunts, gathered about Chaplain Yates's big tree, its boughs bent low with beautiful gifts; and Santa Claus (Sergeant Le Masson) came tumbling down the chimney with his heavy pack and cheerfully made every little heart beat with joy. The presents were unusually good this year, as the Chaplain had worked for several months on his moving-picture entertainments and with the proceeds bought useful and handsome remembrances for the children. Mrs. Yates had drilled her Sunday school children, and their entertainment preceding the distribution of presents was interesting. A flashlight picture of the whole scene was successfully taken. A box of candy was given to everyone in the gymnasium.

Capt. and Mrs. Brinton entertained at Christmas dinner Major and Mrs. Hawkins. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker had with them Christmas Lieutenants French and Loustalot. Lieutenants Kimball, Spaulding, Austin and Buyers were all granted Christmas leaves and visited relatives and friends.

The holiday week did not pass without some of us "having a skate on" for the two ponds were well frozen over, and while we have no fall of snow and the cold snap continues, the ice will have its attraction. Lieutenant Borton treated himself to a little Hippomobile runabout and is taking advantage of this fine weather. The bachelors entertain the Bowling Club this evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Shepard gave a beautiful dinner Jan. 4, in compliment to their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Darrah; others around the table were Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton and Lieutenant Loustalot. Col. and Mrs. Barrell were at home to the officers and ladies on New Year's Day from five to six p.m. The house was tastefully decorated with holly, carnations and greens. Mrs. Crawford poured coffee and Mrs. Brinton presided over the egg nog. Major and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Shepard, Yates, Crawford, McCaughey, Jenks, Captains Fisher, Calvin, Bunker, Lieut. and Mrs. Mmes. Brett, Bane, Murphy and Lieutenants Loustalot, French, Goolrick and Kimball were among the guests.

Mrs. Yates entertains the Ladies' Opera Class on next Friday afternoon, when Pagliacci will be studied. Capt. Charles L. Fisher has arrived and is settling his home in quarters No. 8. Lieut. Robert E. M. Goolrick has reported for duty and taken quarters in the bachelors' building.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3, 1914.

Some of the features which marked the winning of the Mackay Trophy Sunday and Monday by Lieuts. Joseph E. Carberry and Fred Seydel, U.S.A., of the aviation school on North Island, were volplaning a distance of eight miles from an altitude of 3,400 feet, landing within eighteen feet of a designated mark and flying fifty-eight miles in forty-six minutes. On Sunday the biplane of Carberry and Seydel and that of Lieutenants Taliaferro and Mueller made the flight from North Island to the town of Encinitas, about forty miles north of San Diego, and early Monday morning started back on a reconnoitering trip. Just after Taliaferro and Mueller had risen for the homeward flight their machine had a mishap and they had to come down to the ground, thus being disqualified under the rules. Carberry and Seydel searched for the detachment of troops from Fort Rosecrans, which had started out early in the day, and, while circling over Point Loma, located them near the San Diego Country Club. Lieutenant Seydel made the observations, marking his map and describing the formation of the troops, their course and apparent progress, and then Lieutenant Carberry, as pilot, turned about and sped again for Encinitas. Capt. Arthur S.

Cowan, head of the 1st Aero Corps, in command of the camp at North Island, in speaking of the accomplishment, said: "This contest has demonstrated in a very practical manner the enormous value of the aeroplane for reconnaissance purposes. The task performed by an aeroplane in less than an hour would have taken a squadron of Cavalry more than a day, and this would have imposed a heavy tax upon both horses and men."

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan were at home to the officers of the aviation camp and other Army officers on New Year's Day, being assisted by Mrs. Condon, wife of Capt. Clarence M. Condon; Mrs. Kirtland and Mrs. Foulis, wives of Lieutenants Kirtland and Foulis, U.S.A.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 6, 1914.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. A. Furer and their little daughter spent the Christmas holidays at the home of Mrs. Furer's parents, in Hartford, having given up their home in Germantown. They sail for Pearl Harbor shortly for station. Mrs. Frank Hampton gave a luncheon at the St. James Hotel in honor of Mr. Arthur L. Willard and Mrs. A. B. Court on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly gave a New Year's party for Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger and Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Reno.

At the New Year's Eve ball, given at the Normandie, among the Navy contingent noted were Major and Mrs. George E. Reid, Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry C. Gearing, jr., Dr. David Cather and Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr. Mrs. George Landenberger gave a large tea at her home on South Garnet street on Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Moody. Mrs. John Temple gave an informal dance at her apartment in the Bellevue on Tuesday and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Emlin Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Riley, Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul Surg. C. F. Charlton, U.S.N., and Paymaster Luchsinger, U.S.N.

Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell had "open house" on New Year's Day and among those calling were Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. McGee, Paymr. and Mrs. Philbrick, Paymr. and Mrs. Byron D. Rogers, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Landenberger, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. McNulty, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Reno, Dr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Tenbroeck, Dr. and Mrs. Correll, Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Charles R. Sanderson, accompanied by Miss Caroline Sanderson and Master Jack, will spend January in Washington, D.C., with her parents.

Paymr. and Mrs. B. D. Rogers are located at 2516 South Twentieth street for the winter. Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell have as their house guest Miss Susie Hitch, of Norfolk, Va. Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen have as guests over the Christmas holidays Mr. and Mrs. Tenbroeck. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly had "open house" on New Year's Day, also Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Bell, U.S.A. Paymr. James A. Ball had an egg nog party at his apartment. Civil Eng. D. Graham Copeland left suddenly for South Carolina, being called home on account of his brother's death.

Mrs. John B. Kaufman and her little son have rented their home on Lambert street to Major Dunlap and leave this week for New York, to meet Surgeon Kaufman, who is on duty on the Ozark. Mrs. H. B. Kelly has as her house guest Mrs. Brainerd M. Dobson.

The marines gave a sort of farewell ball in the sail loft on Tuesday evening, prior to their departure for Culebra.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 6, 1914.

At a beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver was guest of honor. Other guests were Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Stearns, William Watts Rose, Richard I. McKenney, Kimberly, Coleman, Holcombe and Miss Hunter, of Norfolk. On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. Haynes held a reception from 11 to 12 o'clock. They were assisted by Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver and Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Haynes's mother. Mrs. Richard I. McKenney and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller served egg nog. The club kept open house from 12 to 4. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter had a dinner on Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly, the Misses Kimberly, Mrs. Coleman, Lieutenants Quinton and Carlisle. Wednesday night there was at the Chamberlin an unusually brilliant gathering, and one quite new to this place. A hop beginning at ten o'clock and lasting until 1:30, with an elaborate supper at 12, was given in the ballroom by the hotel manager. Favorites were distributed during the supper, so when the huge "1914" appeared across the room in electric lights, horns were blown, whistles sounded and rattles were kept going for several minutes.

Friday Mrs. Kimberly was hostess at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Weaver. Other guests were Mesdames Haynes, Nugent, McKenney, Knox, Totten, Fowler, Coleman, Mr. Arthur Pence and Mr. Cooper Barnes, guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Barnes, returned to Washington Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose left Thursday for Philadelphia, to attend a dinner, the opera and the assembly. Mrs. Stearns and Miss Persis Stearns, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rose, left for their home in Boston, on Thursday. Gen. William A. Jones, retired, spent the holidays with friends in Baltimore. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Theodore Lyster, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Mrs. Stearns, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Claude Brigham.

A masquerade hop was given on Wednesday night at the Artillery School for the younger set with Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller receiving the guests. Miss Persis Stearns impersonated a Colonial dame; Miss Helen Onstad was a Japanese girl; Miss Emma Dunbar went as Night; Misses Dorothy and Ann Booker were most attractive French maids; Miss Virginia Mason was Folly; Miss Hall, Pocahontas; Miss Curtis, Queen of Hearts; Allen Haynes, Arthur Pence, Cooper Barnes were amusing negro minstrels.

On Saturday Lieut. Lawrence B. Weeks gave a tea in honor of Miss Ewing, of Washington, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Selby Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieut. W. C. Foote, Vern B. Purnell, Ward Davall, Robert M. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray and daughters have returned from a two months' visit to Texas. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a club supper for Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, of Washington, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Mr. R. H. Clark, of Washington. Major and Mrs. James M. Williams have returned from Mobile, where they spent the holidays with Major William's mother. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a dinner at the Chamberlin in honor of Mrs. Preneau, of San Francisco, and for Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham and Commander Christy, U.S.S. Delaware.

On New Year's Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur gave a dinner for Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieutenants Duvall, Davis and Jones. After the hop Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. M. Kimmell, jr., gave a club supper for Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick Hanna, Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. McCammon, Miss Ewing, who was the guest of honor, Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle and Laurence B. Weeks. Another club supper was given on the same evening by Lieut. William A. Copthorne for Miss Lucy Mosby, Mrs. Mosby, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Bodine, of New York, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieut. Francis A. Englehart. Mrs. Preneau, of California, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller.

Major Robert E. Callan has taken the Pence house, instead of going inside the fort. Mrs. Callan has gone to Washington for two weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry W. T. Eglin spent several days last week with Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney. Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose for two weeks, returned to her home in Washington on Sunday. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Nugent and Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Monday evening Capt. and Mrs.

C. C. Carter gave a farewell Welsh rabbit supper for Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Barnes. Other guests were Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle.

Capt. and Mrs. Marshall gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Barnes and Capt. and Mrs. James Totten. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland gave a club supper Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Brand. Miss Emma Dunbar, holiday guest of Capt. and Mrs. John C. Ohnstad, left for her home in Washington on Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark gave a club supper for Lieutenant Simpson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Dowd, Lieut. Vern S. Farnell gave a club supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, Miss Carolyn Fee, Lieut. W. C. Foote.

Capt. and Mrs. James Totten were packed, expecting to leave Monroe this week, when orders came for them to remain here, much to the delight of their many friends.

The most interesting series of the Peninsula Bowling tournament took place last night at the alley at Fort Monroe, when the Army Y.M.C.A. pinmen defeated the Hampton Y.M.C.A. by a total of nineteen pins, and won two out of the three games for the night. Hampton bowled a total of 2,251 while Fort Monroe had a total of 2,271.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 30, 1913.

The Christmas tree exercises for the children of the officers and enlisted men were held in the assembly hall on Wednesday afternoon. Chaplain Ossewaarde had charge of the entertainment and Mrs. Wilson Chase, wife of Major Chase, and Mrs. Castner, wife of Major Castner, assisted him in training the children for the little Christmas play. After the program was finished Captain Hegeman, as Santa Claus, distributed presents from the big tree to the children.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Boswell entertained at Christmas dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Harold H. Taintor, Lieut. Philip B. Fleming, Lieut. F. V. Schneider, Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., Lieuts. F. J. Riley, G. J. Gosner, L. D. Davis and Capt. Carroll F. Armistead. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner entertained Capt. and Mrs. Fry and children at Christmas dinner. Lieut. George M. Parker has left for his home in Iowa.

Lieut. C. L. Dodson is spending the holidays at his home in Clem, Ore. Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler, who was on sick report, left Monday for a two months' leave at San Diego, to recuperate. Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, who has been at the Letterman General Hospital, has returned to the post fully recovered after a three months' leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and their two daughters are spending the holidays in San Jose, Cal., at the home of Mrs. C. H. Granger, mother of Mrs. Hartz. Lieut. and Mrs. George Rockwell entertained at Christmas dinner Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde and Miss Grace Kinnison. Miss Kinnison, daughter of Capt. H. L. Kinnison, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson gave a dinner party Christmas for Lieut. and Mrs. Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill and Mrs. N. B. Richardson.

Col. and Mrs. George S. Young had as house guests for the holidays their son, Mr. Harold S. Young, and his wife. On Christmas morning there was a jolly reception for the officers and ladies of the post at the Officers' Club, where all went to wish one another a merry Christmas.

Capt. and Mrs. Stacey entertained Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin and Marian McLaughlin at Christmas dinner. Mrs. George S. Young on Friday gave a small tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Harold S. Young, inviting Capt. and Mrs. Tiffany, Lieut. and Mrs. Boswell, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Taintor, Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson. Col. and Mrs. J. P. O'Neill, of Fort Liscum, Alaska, arrived Thursday for a few days' visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Weeks.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tarleton gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase and Capt. and Mrs. Gibner. Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday, a delightful supper following the cards.

The formal dance to have been given Friday was postponed and instead there was the usual informal hop. Those receiving were Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, Mrs. Cromwell Stacey, Mrs. King and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner. Mrs. John C. Fairfax gave a hop supper in honor of her house guest, Miss Smith, of Portland. Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Gibner, Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell, Dr. and Mrs. Ingalls, Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. George S. Young and Capt. and Mrs. Ham. Mrs. Ella Fowler Wright, of Kansas City, Mo., arrived Tuesday to spend a month with her daughter, Mrs. John H. Page, jr., wife of Captain Page. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard Lentz have as house guests for the holidays Dr. and Mrs. George B. Vosburg and their son, Mr. Vosburg, and his wife. Mrs. John H. Page, jr., wife of Captain Page, gave a delightful tea on Monday in honor of her mother, Mrs. E. F. Wright, of Kansas City. Mrs. Hobson poured and Mrs. Boswell served salad; Miss Marjorie Page and Miss Brambila assisted Mrs. Page. Among those present were Messdames George S. Young, Chase, Lentz, Vosburg, Harold Young, Ham, Tiffany, Gill, Richardson, Varnum, N. B. Richardson, H. L. Taylor, Bennett and Sweeney and Misses Brambila, Perrine and Sizer.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1914.

The first day of the glad New Year was ushered in gowning in snow and brilliant. Major and Mrs. Harry H. Bandholtz welcomed the officers and ladies of the garrison to their lovely home, and the different rooms in the old castle were interesting and fascinating with the curios and objects of art collected during their long stay in the Orient. Mrs. Paine presided at the tea table and Mrs. Wadhams served a delicious punch.

In the afternoon a number of the officers and ladies attended the delightful New Year reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baird in the city, when there was good old-fashioned Southern eggnog, a negro quartet, who sang coon songs and melodies and, of course, dancing, for it "rules the hour."

Company C gave a delightful ball in the evening, inviting many friends from Buffalo. The men spared no trouble to make their mess hall most attractive for the festive occasion.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz and all of the officers and ladies of Fort Porter were invited to the Buffalo Club ball on Dec. 30. It was a costume affair, in honor of 100 years' peace, and was the most gorgeous ever given in this city. The ladies wore empire dresses, such as belonged to their great-grandmothers, while the officers were resplendent in their social dress uniforms. Mrs. Wadhams's gown was accurately copied from the portrait of a belle of 100 years ago and was one of the most effective in the room. Lieutenant Connor, of the Navy, represented an Ambassador to France, wearing a white satin coat and knee breeches, lace tie, each detail being perfect. Captain Parker, of the Navy, and his wife were in costumes of the period.

The 31st charity ball, of Buffalo, was on Friday evening, Jan. 2, when the Elmwood Music Hall was transformed into a wonderfully beautiful ball room of the time of Louis XVI. Miss Mitchell was in Mrs. Frank Baird's box, the party of ten dining at the Buffalo Club. Major and Mrs. Wadhams were with Mr. and Mrs. Clark in the box party of eighteen, whom Mrs. Clark entertained at dinner. Mrs. Reeder had a party of friends in her box, among them Lieut. John F. Connor, U.S.N. Miss Mitchell wore a blue satin with a tunic of embroidered net; Mrs. Wadhams a handsome toilette of white satin with an overdress of point lace; Mrs. Reeder was in a lovely black costume. Lieutenants Robb, Jacob and Moody were with dinner box parties.

Mrs. Walker, of Milwaukee, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Castle in the post. Mrs. Katherine Ogden is again in Buffalo, having spent the last six months in the West and in Honolulu, where she visited her sister, the wife of Major

Edwin B. Winans, of the Cavalry. Cadets Bandholtz and Burns, after a few days' visit here, have returned to West Point. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson are making many friends in Buffalo. Sunday afternoon they were at home informally to a number of the younger set.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 6, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane gave a delightful reception New Year's Day. The house was most attractively decorated. Mrs. D. C. Anderson and Mrs. W. H. Watts served coffee; Mrs. C. C. Kinney and Mrs. A. U. Loeb served eggnog. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Lee and Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Rethers entertained on Friday afternoon from four to seven o'clock in honor of General Lee's seventieth birthday anniversary. Receiving with them were Capt. and Mrs. A. U. Loeb, who celebrated their ninth wedding anniversary.

Miss Taylor, of Henderson, Ky., guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson, has returned home. Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn left Jan. 3 for Atlanta, Ga., to join his wife at the wedding of Mrs. Hearn's sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Harris and two sons have gone on four months' leave. They will be guests of his relatives in the South and her people of San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Rethers, wife of Capt. H. F. Rethers, charmingly entertained the post Auction Bridge Club Jan. 6. First Sergt. Charles E. Cannon, of Company A, 9th Inf., committed suicide Jan. 6 with an Army automatic revolver. The shooting took place in the company quarters and the man was found shortly afterward by Sergt. Herbert Grey. Cannon had seen duty with the 9th in the Islands and had been with this regiment nine or ten years. He was well thought of by his comrades and it is a mystery as to the cause of his taking his life. A wife and two children survive him at San Antonio, Texas.

The officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed an informal hop on Friday evening in the post gymnasium. Capt. and Mrs. Charles A. Doerr gave a delightful dinner Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. John Allison, Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Smith, Mrs. Salts, Mrs. Emma Schlenker and Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Hobson. The officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a bowling party on the alleys of the post gymnasium.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARRASMITH.—Born at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Col. J. M. Arrasmith, 6th U.S. Inf., a son, James Murray Arrasmith, jr.

COLEMAN.—Born Dec. 18, 1913, a daughter, Helen Isabelle Coleman, to the wife of Lieut. Byron R. Coleman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CRAPO.—Born Dec. 31, 1913, a daughter, Norma Helen, to Paymr. and Mrs. George R. Crapo, U.S.N.

FECHET.—Born at Schofield Barracks, H.T., Dec. 21, 1913, a daughter, Mary, to the wife of Capt. J. E. Fechet, 4th U.S. Cav.

GHORMLEY.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Lee Ghormley, U.S.N., a daughter, Alice Elizabeth.

HARLEE.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 2, 1914, to the wife of Capt. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., a son, John Harlee.

HOBLEY.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. A. H. Hobley, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy Marion Hobley.

SEAGRAVE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1914, to Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Seagrave, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter, Phoebe.

SMITH.—Born at New York city Dec. 30, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Helen Corinne Smith.

MARRIED.

ELLIS—CARR.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 1, 1913, Lieut. John R. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Daphne Carr.

HARDWAY—MACE.—At Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 24, 1913, Major Benjamin F. Hardway, 17th U.S. Inf., and Miss Anna Mace.

HARRISON—PHILLIPS.—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 2, 1914, Lieut. Ralph C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Cal Phillips, daughter of Col. Charles L. Phillips, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

O'MALLEY—JONES.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 7, 1914, Asst. Surg. John J. O'Malley, U.S.N., and Miss Mildred Fendall Jones.

PORTER—REED.—At Riverton, N.J., Jan. 5, 1914, Ensign Henry H. Porter, U.S.N., and Miss Josephine E. Reed.

PURDON—SMITH.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Smith, Andover, N.H., Dec. 26, 1913, Lieut. Frank L. Purdon, 18th U.S. Inf., and Miss Sussane Ward Smith.

DIED.

ABBETT.—Died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23, 1913, Everett Edward Abbott, father of Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbott, U.S.N.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 6, 1914, Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th U.S. Cav.

BASLER.—Died at Front Royal, Va., Dec. 30, 1913, Mrs. Agnes Taylor Basler, mother of Mrs. Edward Sears Yates, wife of Capt. E. S. Yates, U.S.M.C.

BUCKNER.—Died at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1914, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., Class of 1844, who resigned from the Army March 26, 1855, while a captain and commissary and entered the Confederate service in 1861.

CARDEN.—Died at Marysville, Cal., Dec. 23, 1913, Mrs. Carden, mother of Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S.

GAUGHAN.—Died Dec. 30, 1913, after an illness of two days, Philip Gaughan, late first sergeant, U.S.M.C., in the U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., of pneumonia, and was buried from his late residence, 1266 South Twenty-ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 3, 1914. He had nearly twenty-seven years' service and was the holder of a medal of honor.

GOSE.—Died at Kinderhook, Ill., Dec. 15, 1913, Mr. Charles B. Gose, father of Major Ernest B. Gose, 25th U.S. Inf., in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

JOHNSON.—Died at Rochester, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1913, Mr. Julian W. Johnson, father of Capt. William A. Johnson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

LITTLE.—Died at Richmond, Va., Dec. 27, 1913, Martha R. Little, widow of Gen. Henry Little, C.S.A., and daughter of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Pitcairn Morrison, U.S.A.

MCLEARY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 5, 1914, Judge James H. McLeary, father of Lieut. Samuel H. McLeary, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

PARKER.—Died at St. John's Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 21, 1913, Major George M. Parker, formerly of the Iowa National Guard, a Civil War veteran, and father of Roy S. Parker, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, 51st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection; and Lieuts. George M. Parker, jr., 21st U.S. Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

PIERCE.—Died at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 26, 1913, Sir Josiah Pierce, father of the late Major Josiah Pierce, jr., U.S.V.

TANNATT.—Died at Spokane, Wash., Dec. 20, 1913, Col. Thomas R. Tannatt, U.S.V., Civil War, captain, 4th U.S. Art., who resigned from the Volunteers and the Army in July, 1864.

TILTON.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1914, Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., retired.

TROXEL.—Died at Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 30, 1913, Major Thomas G. Troxel, U.S.A., retired.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 31, 1913.

After bowling Tuesday night Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards entertained with a Welsh rabbit in honor of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Fraitel, of New York, Miss Dorothy Hyde, Mr. Nasmer, Mr. Beasley and Mr. Vale, of Deadwood. The roads still being open they motored from Deadwood in little over an hour. On Dec. 20 Mr. Nasmer, of Deadwood, entertained with dinner at the Franklin Hotel, for Lieutenants Edwards, Maize, Robins, Garrison and Patterson, of Fort Meade.

Habersham Elliott is spending his Christmas vacation with his parents, and returns to Shattuck Jan. 5. Captain Oliver returned from a month's visit to his home in Michigan. All the children in the post were made happy by a visit from Santa Claus Wednesday evening at five o'clock. At four o'clock Mrs. Foster entertained them at her home with ice cream and cake; then they went to the chapel, where a beautiful Christmas tree had been decorated and loaded with gifts for all good kiddies. A short program had been prepared. We owe a vote of thanks to Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Foster and Miss Elaine Waltz for their efforts and the success of the affair.

The Misses Hyde and Thornby were guests of the Misses Clarke Dec. 27. Miss Clarke and Miss Rose Clarke were luncheon guests at the home of Miss Hyde in Deadwood on Dec. 23. Lieutenants Garrison, Robins and Patterson went to Deadwood Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Waltz have returned from Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Waltz is much improved in health.

Lieutenants Patterson, Garrison and Hayes attended the hop in Deadwood Dec. 30. They motored back next morning, guests of Mr. Nasmer. Notwithstanding the worst wind storm of the season eggnog was served at the club on New Year's Day. All the officers and ladies called on Major and Mrs. Elliott, who served eggnog at noon. Colonel Clarke served applejack at his quarters at one o'clock. Miss Rose Clarke left for Washington, D.C., Jan. 2.

A miniature Christmas tree formed the centerpiece of the long dining table at the home of Colonel Clarke Dec. 25. The place-cards were tiny figures of Santa Claus holding a large package. The Christmas tree held gifts for Miss Loughborough, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, the Misses Waltz, Elaine Waltz, Clarke, Rose Clarke, Captain Oliver, Lieutenants Jacobs, Robins, Garrison, Patterson, Morrisett and Hayes. Lieuts. D. G. Morrisett and Casey H. Hayes arrived at Fort Meade a few days before Christmas.

Administration Hall was artistically decorated by the bachelors, who gave a delightful hop there Dec. 27. Music was by the Sturgis orchestra and all enjoyed the new dances till the sun's hours. A buffet supper was served at eleven o'clock and punch throughout the evening. Those invited were Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Franklin, Miss Hyde and Miss Thornby, of Deadwood, Mr. and Mrs. Fraitel, of New York, and Colonel Clarke, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieutenant Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Comeys, Mrs. Morse, Dr. and Mrs. Peck, the Misses Loughborough, Clarke, Rose Clarke, Waltz, Elaine Waltz, Elliott and Lieutenants Morrisett and Hayes and Habersham Elliott.

On Christmas Day all the troops had their mess halls gaily decorated with Christmas greens and elaborate dinners were prepared. Troop L gave a dance in their amusement room Christmas night.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 2, 1914.

Mr. J. S. Switzer arrived Dec. 21 to spend the holidays with his mother. Mrs. Blair left about Dec. 15 to visit her mother, Mrs. Kelly, in Sturgis, S.D. She will join her husband at Fort Bliss, Texas, about Jan. 15. Lieut. R. D. Smith has arrived from Galveston to spend a month with his father and mother, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Smith, who are now in Omaha.

Major Switzer arrived Dec. 22 to spend the holidays with his family. Christmas Day was observed by family dinners by Mrs. Coleman, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney and Mrs. Hallett and Miss Plummer. Major Switzer entertained at luncheon at the Commercial Club in Omaha on Dec. 29, complimentary to Mr. Dwight Jennings, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Others present were Major J. J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav., Messrs. Harry Townsend, J. Harry Hussie and J. S. Switzer, jr.

Mr. Darras, a holiday guest of Mrs. W. P. Coleman, left for his home in Galveston, Dec. 28. Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire and their daughter Madeline spent Christmas in Ralston, with Mrs. Aleshire's sister, Mrs. Dimick. Mr. J. S. Switzer, jr., attended the dance at the Country Club Dec. 30 given by Mrs. J. M. Daugherty, complimentary to Miss Katherine Baum, of Omaha.

Lieutenant McGuire, U.S.N., was a dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. De Lanney on Dec. 28. Mrs. John Hanighen and Harold McConnell were house guests of Mr. J. S. Switzer for a couple of days during the holidays.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

9TH N.Y.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

At the review of the 9th Coast Artillery, N.Y., Jan. 8, under Col. William F. Morris, by Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, and at present commanding the National Guard, there was quite an interesting innovation. For the first time since the War Department has installed a heavy ordnance plant in the armory a public exhibition was given of loading the ten-inch disappearing gun. This work was undertaken by the 16th Company, Capt. Charles W. Osborn. The big gun was lowered to loading position, the ten-inch steel projectile was brought to the gun on a carriage and sent home in the breech, and then the dummy powder charge was inserted and theoretically fired. The gun's crew performed its functions like clockwork and showed commendable knowledge of its work. Capt. H. J. Watson, Coast Art., U.S.A., who with Capt. J. B. Mitchell is assigned to coast artillery instruction in New York, was present to observe the handling of the gun, and expressed himself as highly pleased at the demonstration. For the review, drill and parade, in command of Colonel Morris, the regiment was promptly equalized by Adj. R. S. Allyn into nine companies of sixteen files each, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Lewis M. Thiery, Charles Wylie and Mills Miller. The regimental drill was highly creditable, but the review and parade was only fair. In the passage a number of men were out of step, and one officer saluted like a non-com. General Eddy had a staff consisting of Major Walter F. Barnes, A.G., 2d Brigade, and Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, N. B. Thurston and F. T. Leigh, and Capt. Edward Olmsted, aid, division staff. The reviewing officer and special guests were entertained in the Colonel's quarters, where Mr. and Mrs. Morris, son and daughter-in-law of Colonel Morris, entertained the company with a number of vocal selections. Among the guests present were Mrs. Morris, wife of the Colonel; Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Leigh; Mrs. Byrne, wife of Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Col. S. E. Japha and wife. There was dancing for members and guests.

The 47th N.Y., Colonel Barthman, have adopted the appointive system for filling vacancies among commissioned instead of the old elective system.

Brig. Gen. Albert Greenlaw, the Adjutant General of Maine, who has succeeded Gen. Elliott C. Dill, resigned, joined the Guard as a private in Co. I, 2d Inf., Feb. 14, 1894. He was subsequently promoted corporal and sergeant, and was commissioned second lieutenant, Nov. 13, 1899; first lieutenant, July 11, 1904; captain, Co. I, 2d Inf., Oct. 6, 1906; captain and quartermaster, June 10, 1909, and Adjutant General, Nov. 1, 1913. He is a native of Eastport and

has served as an alderman and mayor of that city, and is considered an able successor to General Dill, whose administration was most efficient. General Dill resigned to accept a responsible position with the United States Cartridge Company.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in Washington, will review the 1st Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Newark, on Tuesday night, Jan. 20.

Lieut. Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, Inspector General, N.G.N.Y., was not severely injured when a horse he was riding recently in the armory of the 1st Squadron slipped and fell. It was reported that Colonel Stotesbury would be laid up several weeks, but he is about as usual, and able to walk at least twenty miles a day.

A review in honor of His Excellency Aram J. Pothier, Governor of Rhode Island, will be given by the 1st Artillery District of Providence, R.I., on Jan. 26 and not on Jan. 19 as previously reported. The ceremonies will include a company drill, a battalion drill and a review. The trophies won by the 1st District teams during the past season will be presented. The ceremonies will be concluded at 10 p.m. and will be followed by dancing.

Capt. John J. Richards, commanding Troop B, 1st Squadron of Cavalry of Rhode Island, has been receiving the congratulations of his friends on his recovery from typhoid fever, from which he was a sufferer for several weeks.

The Washington Artillery of New Orleans, La., have issued invitations to the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary on Feb. 22, 1914, at New Orleans.

Official returns of the New York National Guard, for the drill attendance for the month of November last, show that out of 16,117 officers and men on the roll, there was an average of 3,097 absent from drill. The 7th Regiment, of Manhattan, Colonel Appleton, has the best record in the Infantry, the old 1st Cavalry, under Colonel Bridgman (since disbanded to fill up the 2d Cavalry, now known as the 1st), had the best record in the Cavalry. In the Coast Artillery regiments the 13th Regiment, of Brooklyn, Colonel Davis, has the best record, and in the Field Artillery the 1st Regiment, Colonel Rogers, leads. The official figures, showing the percentage of attendance of each organization, is as follows: First Infantry, 80; 2d Infantry, 88; 3d Infantry, 88; 7th Infantry, 91; 8th Coast Artillery, 78; 9th Coast Artillery, 69; 10th Infantry, 76; 12th Infantry, 77; 13th Coast Artillery, 86; 14th Infantry, 81; 22d Engineers, 78; 23d Infantry, 79; 47th Infantry, 79; 65th Infantry, 63; 69th Infantry, 74; 71st Infantry, 85; 74th Infantry, 76; 1st Cavalry, 94; 2d Cavalry, 92; 1st Field Artillery, 74; 2d Field Artillery, 92; 1st Signal Co., 97; 2d Signal Co., 93; 1st Field Hospital, 91; 2d Field Hospital, 88; 1st Ambulance Co., 80; 2d Ambulance Co., 82; 3d Ambulance Co., 93; and staff departments, 85.

In Company A, 7th N.Y., 1st Sergt. Frederick D. Conklin has been elected first lieutenant, and Sergt. William J. Momberger second lieutenant.

The 12th N.Y. Athletic Association, in conjunction with the Paulist Athletic Club, will hold open games in the armory at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue on Saturday night, Feb. 7. A battalion comprising Co. L, of the 12th, 22d, 69th and 71st regiments, will take part in a military exhibition in the armory on Saturday night, Jan. 17.

Adjutant General Tuthery, of New Hampshire, in announcing the relief of Sergt. Thomas Kenny, U.S.A., who was assigned to duty with the New Hampshire National Guard, pays him the following compliment: "Sergeant Kenny during his few months' service in the state has inaugurated a practical scheme of training for mounted troops, especially adapted for our officers and men who can take odd hours from their daily civilian occupations; and his special abilities and exemplary bearing are worthy of commendation."

Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, Adjutant General, Division, N.G.N.Y., was in Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 8, to inspect the 65th Regiment. This command, which has been in very poor condition for some time past, is said to be improving.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

Col. H. H. Rogers, commanding the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., in addition to using every effort to increase the efficiency of his command, is also encouraging social events, realizing that a National Guard organization cannot prosper without them.

A vaudeville entertainment and smoker will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 17, that promises to be an attractive event. Battery F has formed a "Flying Platoon" and is rehearsing after the regular battery drill on Monday night of each week. The regimental rough-riding squad is showing remarkable progress, and its Tuesday evening drills are beginning to have a very large attendance.

A Non-Commissioned Officers' Association has been organized. Colonel Rogers has granted the Association the use of the armory on Saturday nights, and some form of entertainment or instruction will be planned for each week. Officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, 1st Sergeant Litson; vice-president, Sergeant Peterson; treasurer, 1st Sergeant Hoffman; recording secretary, Corporal Greenman; financial secretary, 1st Sergeant Hughes; sergeant-at-arms, Q.M. Sergeant Green.

A monster circus will be given at the armory on Feb. 6 and 7, including two evening performances and a matinee. Classes for saddle horses will conclude each performance, and several valuable cups have been donated. A number of circus acts have been engaged, together with cowboys, Indians, Mexican rope-throwers, etc., and with the talent provided by the regiment will offer a show that bids fair to be surpassing.

47TH N.Y.—COL. H. C. BARTHMAN.

Gen. Ardolph L. Kline, N.G.N.Y., retired, made his last official appearance as Mayor of New York city when he reviewed the 47th Infantry N.Y., under command of Col. Henry C. Barthman in the armory on the night of Dec. 31. The General had put in a most strenuous day at the City Hall in getting things in proper order in the Police Department after he dismissed Police Commissioner Waldo for alleged insubordination, and for his alleged attempt to mix up things for the new administration. In consequence General Kline was nearly an hour late in getting to the armory. When he entered the drill hall with a staff which included Gen. John G. Eddy, Col. John H. Foote, Lieut. Col. C. A. Garcia and others, he received a very hearty welcome. The regiment had been previously assembled on the drill floor and had been equalized into one battalion of four companies of sixteen files each, and two battalions of three companies, each company with twelve files. The battalions commanders were, respectively, Majors Baldwin, Snyder and Klemeyer.

The regiment was handsomely formed in line of masses for review by Adjutant McCutcheon, under Colonel Barthman, and during this ceremony made an exceptionally creditable appearance both in the standing review and in the passage. The evening parade, under Major Klemeyer, was a very poor ceremony, the Major apparently suffering from a little stage fright. After the field and staff officers had marched to the front and resumed their posts the Major omitted to give proper commands for the regiment to pass in review, and the 1st Battalion started to march off the floor, but later counter-marched, and formed column of companies with the other battalions and passed in review. The band instead of taking position on the right of the regiment and leading it in the passage remained stationary in the center of the floor, and played while the regiment passed in review. The companies went by the reviewing point in very creditable shape. One staff officer wore his aiguillettes on the wrong side. Following the parade there was dancing for members and guests. Mayor Kline led the grand march just before midnight, with Mrs. Barthman, Colonel Barthman following with Mrs. Kline. The band rendered an enjoyable program of music during the evening, and the New Year was ushered in with great success, the large audience being highly pleased.

The Mayor during a collation spoke of the cordial greeting he received, the strenuous work Guardsmen had now to perform, and expressed the hope that the 47th would continue to grow in efficiency and strength. He said he fully realized how hard it was to get recruits under the present conditions,

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and it was amazing he said that so many men could be found to give up their time to serve in the military without pay.

13TH N.Y.—COL. CHARLES O. DAVIS.

The 13th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.Y., in its review by Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.Y., on the night of Jan. 2, in its armory, made a fine showing, and at the conclusion of the military ceremonies, when the reviewing officer and his staff and other special guests were assembled in the officers' mess, General Austin in making some remarks gave the regiment and its C.O. warm words of praise. He believed, he said, that though half the time of the 13th was given up to artillery work, the regiment would hold its own with any infantry regiment in the state.

For the regimental drill and review, under Colonel Davis, the command was formed with three battalions, the first and second consisting of four companies of twenty files front, and the third of four companies of sixteen files front. The ceremony of evening parade, following, was taken by Major George H. Kemp. Then followed an exhibition of target practice, when the 8-inch B.L. disappearing gun and the 4-inch rapid fire gun were brought into play. The guns were manned by members of the 3d Battalion. The usual large audience was present, and there was dancing for members and guests.

Colonel Davis, during the collation in making some remarks, caused something of a stir when he said that he had been advised that arrangements had been made to accept officers and men of the 13th who are to enter the Service as a part of a Volunteer organization in case troops were needed in Mexico. He said that any such application made must be passed upon by him. Colonel Davis then declared that he was ready to receive such applications, and that before passing upon them, he would insist that the applicants be free from leaving families dependent upon them.

When the call for volunteers came for the Spanish War, Colonel Davis said, many officers and men answered the call, who, because of business or domestic ties, had no right to do so. There will be no necessity now, he said, for any such sacrifice, as he for one would not sanction it.

Major Albert E. Jarrett, who made his last appearance with the regiment as chief surgeon, after thirty-nine years' service in the organization, declared that as he had learned that the 13th Regiment was an organization would not be called to the front in the event of trouble with Mexico he wanted to be with some organization that would.

71ST N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM G. BATES.

Brevet Brig. Gen. A. L. Kline, N.G.N.Y., who recently relinquished the reins of office as Mayor of New York city, reviewed the 71st Infantry N.Y., in its armory on the night of Jan. 2, under command of Col. William G. Bates, and witnessed a splendid display both in the review and evening parade. At the conclusion of the military ceremonies after the ex-Mayor had been introduced to all the officers of the regiment in the Colonel's room, Colonel Bates in some brief remarks said it was a great honor to have General Kline review the regiment. "He is an old comrade," said the Colonel, "having served in the National Guard some thirty years, and was out in the Volunteers in 1898. He held the high civil office as Mayor under trying conditions, and has won the admiration of all well thinking citizens during his admirable administration. I know that you will all be glad to hear from him."

General Kline in responding said, in part: "I consider it a great honor and pleasure to have reviewed the 71st Regiment, and to witness the splendid exhibition the organization has given. I was well aware the 71st was a fine regiment and that it stood high in efficiency, but the evolutions I have just witnessed were so perfect, that I can candidly say they were far above my expectations, and they gave me increased pleasure, as well as surprise, to observe them. The city and state can well be proud of Colonel Bates, and the efficient corps of officers, and men under him. Should the regiment be ordered out on active duty, I know it will give a good account of itself." General Kline also praised the late Mayor Gaynor as a true friend of the National Guard. He said that Mr. Gaynor had always lent his aid in securing every necessary appropriation for the National Guard of the city.

The regiment for the review was equalized by Captain Perrine, the regimental adjutant, into three battalions, there being four companies of twenty files each in the first and second, and four companies of sixteen files each in the 3d Battalion. A detachment of mounted scouts also paraded. The battalion commanders were Major Beekman, Captain Delamater, and Major Wells, respectively. For the evening parade the companies paraded unequalized. Both ceremonies

were splendidly executed from beginning to end, and won applause from the large audience which packed the galleries. General Kline as he entered the drill hall and when he passed along the lines of companies in the review, and finally when he left the drill floor, received hearty applause.

After the review Company H, Capt. F. W. Vogel, was formally presented with the Grant Trophy, for the highest state figure of merit in rifle shooting on general practice day. Decorations for long and faithful service were also presented for twenty-five, twenty, fifteen and ten years. Among those receiving them were the following: Twenty-five years, Capt. H. A. Maslin; twenty years, Major A. E. Wells, Capt. C. F. True, Capt. G. W. Corwin and Lieut. F. R. Potter; fifteen years, Capt. W. A. H. Ely, Capt. F. W. Vogel, Lieutenants Merz, Palmer, McDermott, Thompson and Gerhardt; ten years, Lieut. J. F. Ranges. The band during the evening, under Eben, rendered a fine program of music, and there was dancing for members and guests. Among the special guests were Mrs. Kline, wife of the General, Mr. and Mrs. Schell, son-in-law and daughter of General Kline, Mrs. Bates, wife of Colonel Bates, Mrs. Smith, wife of Dock Commissioner Smith, and Col. O. B. Bridgman, Cav., and Lieut. Col. M. H. Smith, N.G.N.Y.

The staff of General Kline consisted of Dock Commissioner R. A. Smith, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson and Water Commissioner H. S. Thompson. The officer of the day was Captain Ely, assisted by Lieutenants Warner, Juch, Canterbury and Groff.

NEW JERSEY.

In the reorganization of the New Jersey National Guard, no orders have been issued retiring Major Gen. Dennis F. Collins and Brig. Gen. John A. Mather and their respective staffs. They will not be placed on the retired list nor rated as supernumeraries, but will simply continue as extra officers of the National Guard not assigned to any duty or command. The order issued by Governor Taylor, Dec. 30, 1913, reduces the National Guard to one brigade. This is composed of the 1st, 4th and 5th Infantry Regiments. This leaves as an unassigned command the 2d and 3d Regiments of Infantry, Troops A, B and C, Cavalry; Batteries A and B, Field Artillery; the 1st Field Company, Signal Corps, and the 1st Field Hospital. Provision was made that the Governor's staff, the quartermaster general and the department of rifle practice shall be continued for state purposes, but shall not be considered a part of the Organized Militia in so far as the provisions of the Militia law are concerned. The Naval Reserve will be organized as at present under the Act of 1906, which was amended in 1910.

MASSACHUSETTS.

As the Massachusetts Militia does not conform to the requirements of the national Militia law, as interpreted by Cir. No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War D., 1913, the commonwealth is in danger of being cut off from its annual allotment of \$142,000, given by the War Department for the equipment of Militia.

In an effort to institute legislation that will be in conformity with the requirements of the Dick bill, Major John H. Sherburne, of the Field Artillery, Mass. V.M., who is a member of the House, has filed a bill to provide for new battalions of both Infantry and Artillery and for machine-gun platoons for companies and troops.

Adjutant General Pearson, in discussing the situation in a circular issued a few days ago, said: "After conference with the Governor and the Governor-elect, the War Department has been notified that at this time the Militia authorities could not agree to 'initiate and push such legal and legislative action as may be necessary' to raise an additional battalion or regiment, and consequently that the plans proposed in Par. 3, carrying with it the organization laid down in Par. 4, could not be accepted."

"The provisions of Par. 7 being unconditional were accepted, whereby the chiefs of the departments named are excepted from Cir. No. 8 for the time being."

"The status of all officers concerned is therefore at the present time somewhat in doubt, pending an opinion by the Attorney General, which has been asked for by the Governor. "Under S.O. No. 244, A.G.O., Mass., Dec. 31, 1913, pending the determination thereof, certain officers have been directed to turn into the Quartermaster General all United States property in their possession, but their standing as state officers is so far unaffected."

"You will govern yourselves accordingly."

This circular puts an end, for the time being, to the proposed consolidation of the 1st Corps of Cadets, the 2d Corps of Cadets and the new battalion of Infantry to be recruited in a new regiment of Infantry of three battalions for administrative purposes.

The headquarters of the 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. George H. Priest, will under this circular turn in its property, but General Priest and his staff will continue to hold their state commissions pending further action by the state.

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Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

COAST ARTILLERY asks: I was reduced from sergeant on Nov. 26, 1913, after having made application for ordnance sergeant. The examination papers are already here at the post. Am I allowed to take this examination as a private? Answer: If your application has been approved, speak to your C.O., who may be able to have you restored to rank of sergeant; appointments are made from sergeant of the line; see A.R. 93.

B. 4.—Troop B, 4th Cavalry, left U.S. June 28, 1899, for Philippines; arrived back in U.S. Sept. 18, 1901. The time at sea did not count double toward retirement. Regarding your length of service with Washington Volunteers, address The Adjutant General, state of Washington, at Olympia. We published the list of quartermaster sergeants in our issue of Dec. 27. Roster of other sergeants, Q.M. Corps, is not available.

J. A. asks: The post-office at San Diego, running a postal savings bank, is it compulsory for these authorities to cash the monthly checks for a retired enlisted man, or is it done by the way of favors? If so cashed by them, it surprises me, knowing that the postal savings bank and the check presented there belongs to Uncle Sam and one denies the other, stating the bank is for private matter, and not for cashing checks. Answer: The only "banking" business these offices do is to receive your deposits and Uncle Sam guarantees that you shall receive back your own with two per cent. interest. You cannot cash checks, discount notes, borrow money, mortgage real estate or redeem coupons in a post-office until Congress authorizes the Post-Office Department to engage in a general banking and loan business. The parcel post required special legislation, as did the postal savings.

S. O. K. asks: I served in the 28th Infantry in the Philippines from December, 1901, to December, 1903, getting my discharge in the islands and having received my travel to Manila and was paid my travel in money from San Francisco to the place that I enlisted, but have not received my transportation from Manila to San Francisco; can I get it in money, and how? Answer: You could have returned to U.S. on an Army transport; perhaps you did; at any rate the Government will not pay travel money from Manila to San Francisco.

C. H. H. asks: Is a person eligible for appointment to a commission in the U.S. Marine Corps between his twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth birthday? Answer: Candidates from civil life must be between twenty-one and twenty-seven.

J. L. T. asks: (1) Enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps May 1, 1899 (five-year period). Discharged May 1, 1904. Character "Excellent." Re-enlisted U.S.M.C. May 2, 1904 (four-year period). Discharged May 1, 1908. Character "Excellent." Re-enlisted 139th Mine Co., C.A.C., May 14, 1908. Discharged May 26, 1911. Character "Very good." Re-enlisted June 9, 1911. Tried by G.C.M. and found guilty of being absent two hours and breaking arrest at this post and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged the service of the U.S. and to be confined for three months; sentenced approved Sept. 5, 1913. Re-enlisted upon application approved by Secretary of War Dec. 4, 1913. Is there any way of getting sentence of "dishonorable discharge" set aside? (2) I was serving in my fifth enlistment period when I received my sentence; what enlistment period am I now serving in for pay? I was not out of the Service three months, as I re-enlisted one day before the expiration of same. I was not discharged from the Service until Sept. 19, 1913, which gave me fifteen days in which to re-enlist. I was actually out of the service two months and twenty-nine days. Answer: (1) The sentence cannot be set aside; it was not only approved, but you served it. (2) Time served prior to a discharge which is other than honorable cannot be considered in determining a soldier's status for pay purposes in a subsequent enlistment.

WIDOW asks: Is the widow of a retired soldier entitled to a pension, as before her husband died she was supported by his retired pay, but now she has absolutely nothing to depend on? What way would a widow proceed to receive a pension from the Government? This soldier served in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Answer: If soldier's death was a result of his service, it would be possible to secure a pension under the general law; in regard to this address the Pension Commissioner, Washington, D.C., stating the facts in the case. If not a result of service your only recourse would be by a private pension bill; your Congressman or Senator might present this for you.

E. O. H.—The pamphlet entitled "The U.S. Army as a Career," by Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, mentioned in the Journal for Dec. 20, is issued free by the War Department to aid in recruiting. Apply to The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C.

L. K. H. asks: Is a married man, below the maximum age limit, barred from taking the examination for a commission in the Marine Corps, Pay Corps, U.S.N., and all the branches of the Army? Answer: The restriction is against candidates for Army commission, but the Navy Regulations do not forbid examination of married men as candidates for second lieutenant in Marine Corps or appointment in the Pay Corps. See A.R. 34 and N.R. 3303.

DAISY asks: (1) Can you give the approximate time of duty for the 20th Infantry on the border at El Paso? (2) Do you believe this regiment will go to Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands in June, 1914, or be returned to Fort Douglas, Utah, its proper station? (3) Is there a rank and grade for a photographer in the Engineer or Signal Corps? Answer: (1) No orders have been issued. (2) There has been no definite order, though it was hinted last November that the 20th would be the next regiment for Hawaiian service. The 2d Infantry will have completed a three-year tour in Hawaii March 30, 1914. (3) No.

C. L. asks: A soldier of the United States being on furlough in Europe, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States, applies to the American Consul in a

European city for transportation to his proper station. Will he receive said transportation, provided he applies in proper time? Answer: The Government does not pay the transportation of soldiers returning from furlough.

J. H. M., JR.—An Act of June 25, 1910, provides that every prisoner who has been or may hereafter be convicted of any offense against the United States, and is confined in execution of the judgment of such conviction in any United States penitentiary or prison, for a definite term or terms of over one year, whose record of conduct shows he has observed the rules of such institution, and who has served one-third of the total of the term or terms for which he has been sentenced, may be released on parole. The bill does not say pardon, and does not mention military prisoners.

E. C. asks: Where will the squadron of Aero Corps, prescribed in G.O. 75, War D., 1913, be stationed? If not all together where will parts be? Answer: There is an aviation camp at College Park, Md., and one at San Diego, Cal. If Congress enacts the Aviation bill now before it there will be a decided enlargement of Army aviation work. As to re-enlistment for aviation duty, apply through the channel to Chief Signal Office.

R. S. N. asks: I am anxious to secure the latest Quartermaster Corps Manual of Officers, etc., also annual report, Chief of the Q.M. Corps. Apparently superintendents of national cemeteries are not furnished with them. Answer: The Quartermaster Manual is sold by the Public Printer, Washington, D.C. The Q.M. roster is obtainable from the Q.M. Office. The annual report of the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps was released Jan. 8 and extracts therefrom appear on another page.

C. J. M. asks: A man deserts Nov. 24, 1911, and is apprehended and returned to military authorities March 16, 1912, and then is in confinement until June 14, 1912, before he is sentenced; he then gets a sentence of six months' confinement, and is released for duty Sept. 27, 1912, and he was found guilty of absence without leave only. How much time has he to make good? Answer: The time served prior to absence without leave, plus time after release from arrest and restoration to duty must equal the full time for which enlisted, that is in your case three years.

M. J. H. asks: (1) Could a man on his enlistment purchase his discharge after one year to work outside, and then if he did not like it outside come back in the Army under this new seven-year enlistment? (2) Could he buy out and then re-enlist next year in some post that he would like? Answer: (1) This would be possible. Purchase of discharge is governed by G.O. 23, March 28, 1913. (2) It is not the policy of the War Department to permit a soldier to purchase his discharge for the purpose of re-enlisting in some other organization. Read G.O. 23, 1913, carefully.

R. S. asks: Is a retired soldier subject to jury duty, or subject to a sheriff's call to quell a riot? Answer: These are questions of local state law. Inquire at the city hall or your nearest court house.

FORT GRANT asks: I understand that there is a law granting citizenship to aliens, after getting an excellent discharge from the Service, without much formalities. Will you please print the section referring hereto? Also can a citizenship be granted in the Canal Zone? Answer: "Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has enlisted, or may enlist, in the armies of the U.S., either the Regular or Volunteer forces, and has been, or may be hereafter, honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the U.S. upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become such; and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the U.S. prior to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such persons having been honorably discharged from the service of the U.S." Apply to your nearest U.S. Court officer.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Harbor, Dec. 24, 1913.

Miss Ouida Lampton, of Magnolia, La., concluded her visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter on Thursday. Lieutenant Bartlett and his little daughter left on Tuesday for New Bedford, Mass., returning the following Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman and Mrs. Crocker stayed with Capt. and Mrs. Embick on Saturday and Sunday, dining with Capt. and Mrs. McKie on Friday; they left Sunday evening for Fort Monroe, their new station. Lieutenant Edwards reported here for duty last week. Mrs. Williams attended a tea on Thursday at the Waldorf-Astoria, given in honor of the presidents of the different women's clubs in New York.

On Wednesday afternoon Billy Carpenter, who is seven months old, gave his first Christmas party, to which the children of the post were invited. There were games, refreshments and presents for all. After the dance last Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Gray gave a supper for their house guests, Miss Juliet Griffith, of Brooklyn, and Miss Jean Terry, of New York. The guests were Mrs. Gomer, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, their guest, Miss Stevenson, of Toronto; Capt. and Mrs. McKie and their guest, Miss Alice Dresel, of New York and Washington; the Misses Townsley, of West Point; Miss Oler, Miss Ethel Allen, Captains Proctor, Lambdin and Miller and Lieutenants Staunton and Quinton, of Fort Totten, Lieutenants Schwabe, Lonsdale, Murphy, Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill and Mr. Holmquist and Mr. Reed, of New York. The evening ended with singing and more dancing.

Colonel Allen goes to Fort Monroe in February to take a six weeks' course in the Coast Artillery war game. Lieutenant Sloan, recently transferred from the Field to the Coast Artillery, will stay here, being assigned to the 3d Company. Mrs. Edwards has joined Lieutenant Edwards, who has been assigned to the 123d Company. On Monday Miss Allen was the guest of Miss Abbott and Captain Abbott, at Fort Wood.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Dec. 30, 1913.

The officers and ladies of the post met at the Officers' Club Christmas morning for eggnog. Captain Lambdin asked everyone to his quarters also, to partake of some Christmas cheer. Trees and holly from Fort Hancock had been distributed to brighten the different homes. Capt. and Mrs. Williams had a family party of ten to dinner; Capt. and Mrs. Kitts also had a number of relatives dine with them; Mr. Edson, of Washington, spent four days with his son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. McKie; Lieut. and Mrs. Cheney, of West Point, spent Christmas with Mrs. Cheney's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Mrs. Cheney has prolonged her visit through the week.

Mrs. Kerrick has gone to her home for Christmas and for a visit. Mrs. Bartlett has recovered from a bad attack of mumps, three of the household having the disease at one time. Lieutenant Bartlett left Monday for Fort Washington, where he will be joined on Wednesday by Mrs. Powers, Mrs. Bartlett and Anne, who have been staying a couple of days with Capt. and Mrs. Embick. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett leave for Panama in about a month. Mrs. Bartlett presented to the Ladies' Card Club a sofa, several upholstered chairs, a number of pictures and ornaments, which are much appreciated and will be much enjoyed. Mrs. Herman, who left last week, also gave some pictures and ornaments to the club.

Miss Ethel Allen was the guest on Friday of Col. and Mrs. Mallory, of Governors Island, staying for the hop later. Miss Mary Allen had a Christmas tree party on Thursday, followed by another at Mrs. Kitts's and a third at Mrs. Williams's in the afternoon. Miss Katharine Rush is spending a few days with Miss Allen. Col. and Mrs. Sibley, 14th Cav., stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, are paying a short visit to Col. and Mrs. Allen. Dr. and Mrs. Doty were also house guests, coming over for the Army Relief play on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Kitts gave a dinner on Saturday for Miss Allen, Captains Kerrick and Goldthwaite, Lieutenants Crawford and Blackmore and Mr. Siebert.

All the cast for the play were dinner guests last evening of Col. and Mrs. Allen, who gave a play followed by a dance for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Captain Kilbourne was the bachelor and Lieutenant Gray, the valet, who appeared as the curtain was raised. The bachelor speaks of



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his approaching wedding, and upon the receipt of a congratulatory telegram from an old sweetheart reminisces as to his former sweethearts. As he speaks of them they slowly appear and disappear in turn behind a gauzed frame on the other side of the stage. Each number was effective and was loudly applauded. Following is the cast: The bachelor, Capt. C. E. Kilbourne; school girl, Mary Allen; Annapolis girl, Miss Kravenbuhl; debutante girl, Miss Dorothy Jones; an actress, Miss Winslow; summer girl, Miss Mills; Spanish girl, Miss Piper; French girl, Miss Murphy; trained nurse, Miss Williams; Indian girl, Miss Allen; riding girl, Miss Rush; the widow, Mrs. Bailey; Chinese girl, Miss Rowena Abbott; Harlequin girl, Miss Abbott; suffragette, Miss Blomeley; the bride, Miss Oeland.

The band played for the dance which followed and the gymnasium, which was decorated with Christmas greens and red bells, was comfortably filled. Guests from Governors Island included Col. and Mrs. Mills, Col. and Mrs. Maus and Major Horton. There were guests also from Fort Hancock and a great number from New York and Brooklyn. The affair was a great success.

Miss Wickham, who has been teaching dancing at Fort Totten, started a class here this afternoon and is showing the new steps to Capt. and Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Stirling and Lieutenants Schwabe and Blackmore. Captain Williams is to join the class later. Several on the post have already taken lessons in New York.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 4, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Huggins, M.C., have taken an apartment on West Missouri street, El Paso, for the winter. Mrs. William Glasgow, called to El Paso the week before Christmas by the death of her brother, James W. Magoffin, has returned to her home in Fort Myer, Va. Lieut. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades are enjoying a visit from Mrs. Rhoades's grandmother, Mrs. Taylor.

The residence of Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., on Fort Boulevard, in the Country Club district, was robbed on New Year's night of several suits of clothing and several dresses of Mrs. Overton's, no clue to the thief being found. The dresses were Mrs. Overton's trousseau, including her wedding gown.

The regimental band of the 15th Cavalry gives concerts on the parade ground in the band stand on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons at three o'clock. Mrs. Michael McNamee was guest of honor of a bridge party of seven tables on Wednesday afternoon in El Paso, the hostess being Mrs. John B. Gray, of the city, an intimate friend of Mrs. Ainsel. Mrs. McNamee's sister-in-law. The affair was given at the Colonial Tea Rooms, which were decorated in holly and mistletoe and Christmas bells. The prizes were won by Mrs. Harry Carpenter, Mrs. Ysabel Flato and Mrs. D. T. White, the guest of honor, receiving one from the hostess.

Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant has returned from a visit with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Charles P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., at Columbus, N.M. Arthur Barney, the younger son of Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, celebrated the ninth anniversary of his birth last week with a party of small friends, whom he first took to the moving picture show and then returned to his home, where games and a Christmas tree filled up the remainder of the afternoon.

Capt. Warren Dean, Lieut. Alexander D. Sures, George M. Russell, Stuart W. Creamer and Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav., gave an informal dinner-dance at the Country Club this week. The orchestra of the 15th Cavalry band played. Enjoying the evening were Capt. and Mrs. George Barnhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Vance Stewart, the Misses Iva Cool, Olive Davis, Alice Wulf, Anne Lee Gaines and Lemire Nebeker.

Troops A and B, 13th Cavalry, gave their annual holiday dance New Year's Eve in the barrack hall at Washington Park, near El Paso. The troops are housed in the old exposition buildings, which make very comfortable quarters. The hall used for the dance was elaborately decorated with Christmas greens, while the beauty of the amole plant and the grease wood, American flags, troop guidons and crossed sabers completed the decorative scheme. A five-piece orchestra furnished the music and late in the evening a sumptuous repast was served. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Davidson and Lieut. E. A. Lohman, of Troop A, were present. Committees were: Invitation, Sergts. M. P. Meshey and T. S. Eddy and Pvt. John W. Gregg; reception and floor, Trumpeter A. J. White, Pts. John Williamson and W. Peterson; ways and means, Sergt. F. A. Leshire and Corpl. Jack Matthews; decoration, Sergt. J. Madden and Pts. J. W. McGraw, Oscar McGluck and G. D. Hartford; refreshments, Corpl. H. T. Thorne and Pts. V. M. Hinkle, J. A. Hartman and Guy Fortier. In addition to the members of the troop present, guests from the city also enjoyed the evening.

A number of officers and wives were guests at the New Year's dance of the El Paso Social Club, given at the Paso del Norte Hotel New Year's Eve, the dance being a very elaborate affair.

Guard mounting daily at one o'clock by the 20th Infantry soldiers proves interesting to many spectators. The regiment is camped in the southern part of El Paso and directly following the mounting of the guard the regimental band gives a concert, which is greatly enjoyed. All enlisted men of the 20th are required to attend the daily drills with the exception of those previously excused.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Hensley, 13th Cav., stationed at Anapre, N.M., were hosts this week of an informal dance, which was also enjoyed by several El Pasoans. Mrs. Frederick Perkins, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Perkins, 20th Inf.,

has joined her husband in El Paso and they have taken an apartment on Upson avenue, where are also a number of the families of the officers of the regiment.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard kept "open house" on New Year's Day, when, in addition to callers among the officers and women of their own regiment and the different regiments and detachments in the patrol district, guests from the city also enjoyed the day. Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., has returned to command of the squadron from a two weeks' holiday visit with his family in San Antonio.

New Year's Day was enjoyed in the camp of the 20th Infantry by both enlisted men and officers. The regimental band played its finest airs during the afternoon and at the "club house," which has been made from two large tents, a reception was held by the officers and the women of the regiment. Eggnog was served and a general good time was spent. Col. and Mrs. Perkins were assisted during the afternoon by Mesdames William S. Graves, Charles C. Smith, John De Witt, Arthur S. Dalton, Henry M. Nelly, B. Nicklin and Miss Dorothy Graves.

Lieut. M. G. Holliday, recently transferred to the 12th Cavalry from the 8th, on duty in the Philippines, has arrived in the United States and will spend a two months' leave in Los Angeles, Cal., before joining his new command in El Paso. Lieut. Harvey B. S. Burwell, recently appointed from civil life to the 12th Cavalry, has arrived in El Paso to join his troop.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 1, 1913.

In a practice polo game at Pasay on November 23 Lieut. Emory T. Smith, while racing after the ball, collided with another player, was thrown against the boards at the side of the field and was badly shaken up. He was rushed to the hospital at Manila. Outside of a few bruises, however, he was not hurt and was host at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in the evening. Lieuts. Clifford Bluemel, 24th Inf., and F. G. Dillon, 8th Inf., have exchanged regiments, Lieutenant Bluemel going to Camp Ward Cheney and Lieutenant Dillon to Corregidor. The U.S.A.T. Dix arrived from Seattle and Honolulu Friday.

Torrey Barracks, Malabang, Mindanao, has been completely abandoned. Although this has been a Scout post for some time past, a number of Regular organizations have served there.

Capt. William I. Westervelt, 2d Field Art., detailed a major in the Ordnance Department, leaves on the next transport for San Francisco, en route to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. Mrs. Guy Howard and daughter arrived in Manila Friday on the Tean from Hong Kong. They came to visit the scenes connected with the last days in the life of the husband and father, Major Guy Howard, who was killed in an engagement with the insurgents on the banks of the Rio Grande River in 1899. Mrs. Howard and daughter live with a son in Illinois and since Major Howard's death, fourteen years ago, the associations of Army life have gradually been broken off, but she has always cherished the plan to visit the Philippines to freshen memories and renew acquaintances. After several months here Mrs. Howard and her daughter will visit Java, India and Europe before returning to the United States.

Capt. Thomas S. Moorman, Q.M.C., has been relieved from duty at Jolo and will be stationed in Manila. Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson has secured leave and will visit Borneo. The cruisers Saratoga and Cincinnati arrived in the bay from the target grounds off Olongapo Nov. 26 in order that the officers and men could enjoy Thanksgiving ashore. The smaller vessels anchored off Cavite. The fleet has returned to the target grounds to resume practice.

Capt. E. E. Booth, aide-de-camp to General Bell, and his family came down from Baguio Wednesday to attend the McCain-Smith wedding.

The Manila baseball season opened on Thanksgiving Day, when General Bell sent the first ball over the plate. There were games between several teams. The All-Filipinos won from the Marines 1 to 0, and the Manilas won from the All-Army team 7 to 1. A large crowd attended.

Mrs. A. W. Scott, of San Francisco, is visiting in Manila. During the Spanish-American War Mrs. Scott was at the head of the California branch of the Red Cross Society. She made her headquarters at the Presidio and thousands of soldiers who served in the Philippines have her to thank for many comforts. At that time she was called the "Mother of the Army."

The Thanksgiving services at the Cathedral of Manila at ten a.m. and the Episcopal Cathedral at nine a.m. were attended by very large crowds. Among those attending both services were Governor General Harrison and General Bell. The polo game which was to have been played between the teams of Manila and the 7th Cavalry on Thanksgiving Day had to be abandoned on account of threatening weather. Col. C. W. St. John, of the British army, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived in Manila from the China coast on the Shinyo Maru Wednesday. Colonel St. John is in charge of the military engineering in the Victoria district at Hong Kong and has completed a four-year detail there. Upon the arrival of his successor the family will sail for home. They will remain in the Philippines for about three weeks, most of the time of which will be spent in Manila and Baguio.

The thirteen members of the class of equitation who have completed their course presented to their instructor, Capt. A. F. Comiskey, 7th Cav., a gold watch on Nov. 23. Those who finished the course were Colonels Harbord, Glassford, Erwin, Finley, Griffith, Guernsey, Major Lyon, Captains Bridges, Booth, Lieutenants McDonnell, McCullough, Justice, Carson and Hawkins. The class has been going through the prescribed evolutions for three months and is proficient in the art of handling saddle horses. The presentation of the beautiful wrist watch was accompanied by a short informal address by Colonel Erwin, to which Captain Comiskey answered with a few well chosen words.

Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris entertained at dinner Saturday before the St. Andrews ball, for Miss Evelyn Jones, Miss Lloyd Frier, Colonel Hull, Colonel Griffith, Lieutenant Merriam, U.S.N., and Mr. McLeod. Col. and Mrs. McCain gave a dinner Tuesday for their daughter and Lieutenant Smith. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Miss McCain, Lieutenant Smith, Miss Hineman, Miss Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Bevan, Captains Bridges, Comly, Comiskey, Majors Jenkins and Dean.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd left on the Persia for the United States. Lieutenants Baker and Shepherd having been ordered home for his health. Mrs. Lord, wife of Major Lord, was at home Tuesday in honor of her daughter-in-law, who has just arrived in Manila as a bride. Assisting her was Mrs. McCormick. Friday was ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club. There were a number of dinners before the dance. Major and Mrs. Street, of the Constabulary, have returned to Manila after an absence of about six months.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hutchison, of the Scouts, were in Manila for a few days last week. They returned to Camp Avery, Corregidor, Saturday. Major and Mrs. Ahern gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mrs. Hagood, Mr. and Mrs. Stone and Mr. Welch. Major and Mrs. C. H. McNeil were guests of Col. and Mrs. Arthur last week. They were in the city from Corregidor to attend the McCain-Smith wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Bonsal spent Thanksgiving in Baguio as guests of Col. and Mrs. Rivers.

Col. and Mrs. Bennett gave a Thanksgiving dinner for Colonel Harbord and Capt. and Mrs. Steere. Major and Mrs. Lukesh had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Frazier and Captain Hall. Major and Mrs. Kutz had a Thanksgiving guests Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Miss Keim, Paymaster Bright and Mr. Herdman. Major and Mrs. Frier and Miss Frier gave a tea Friday at their home on Calle Nozalea.

Mrs. Guy Howard had honor guests of an auction bridge and luncheon party at the Army and Navy Club by Mrs. Ingalls last Wednesday. Among those present were Mesdames McIver, Littell, W. H. Clarke, Doyen, Stewart, Welker, McCormick, Main, Kellogg, Bennett, Field, Saleby, Sleeper, Page, Cairns, Cadwallader, Leas and Miss Howard. The prizes were beautiful water colors from China. Mesdames Bell, Hunter, Finley, Johnson, Traub, McCoy, McCormick, Carmichael, Edie, Hagood, Field, Kutz, Littell, McIver, Ruggles, Allaire, Doyen and several from civilian circles were entertained at bridge by Mrs. Harrison at Malacanang Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. McCoy entertained for Major and Mrs. Reisinger, Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper, Major Dean, Captain McVey and Major Jenkins on Thursday evening. Warwick

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Greene was host at his Pasay bungalow Tuesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieutenant Hyatt, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McDonnell and Miss Fairchild. Mrs. E. E. Booth and Miss Gladys Booth leave for the United States on the next transport.

Arrangements have been made for a polo tournament, commencing Wednesday and lasting for eight days. The games will be played on the polo grounds in Pasay.

ATHLETICS AT BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A.

Navy Y.M.C.A., Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1914.

For the second time this season the U.S.S. North Dakota swimming team carried off the honors, nearly all the medals and the team trophy, in the winter intership swimming meet held in the pool of the Brooklyn Navy Y.M.C.A., Monday evening, Dec. 22. Because many of the bluejackets were on furlough, the number of entries was smaller than usual and the men from the "N.D." really had everything their own way. However, every man on the team was in championship form, prepared to meet all comers. Thompson proved to be the individual "star," winning first in the three events in which he competed, besides swimming in the relay.

Events and winners of firsts were: 50-yard swim, Thompson, L. B., North Dakota, 29 3-5 sec.; 100-yard swim, Thompson, L. B., North Dakota, 1 min. 5 3-5 sec.; 220-yard swim, Thompson, L. B., North Dakota, 2 min. 48 sec.; back stroke, Wood, V., North Dakota, 86 sec.; Relay--Wood, Thaman, Crouse and Thompson, North Dakota, won in 1 min. 12 4-5 sec., from Sylvia, Batterbury, Wiskwire and Hatch, Arkansas.

Winning team, North Dakota: Thompson, 17 1/2 points; Wood, 7 1/2; Crouse, 7 1/2; Thaman, 2 1/2; total, 34. Other ships: Arkansas, 13 points; Florida, 3; Washington, 1.

"Victory comes to those who hustle while they wait" and judging from the physical condition of the Arkansas track team as they appeared at the intership athletic meet, Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, they had evidently been doing some hustling on their way from the other side. However, it was only after the keenest kind of a tussle that they won the meet, for the team from the Washington were close on their heels, only one point separating them up to the last event, the quarter-mile potato race, where the "Ark" took first and second places. Great credit goes to Jockey and Peasley, of the U.S.S. Washington, who together won four firsts, two seconds and four thirds out of the ten events, each making fifteen points, bringing their ship within eight points of the Arkansas. Silver and bronze medals were awarded first and second in each event, and the Arkansas was awarded the Y.M.C.A. plaque and the Spalding cup. Music was by the Arkansas band.

Events and winners of firsts were: 100-yard dash, Jockey, J. E., Washington, 12 2-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, Jockey, 27 3-5 sec.--new record; 440-yard dash, Jockey, 62 2-5 sec.; half-mile run, Peasley, E., Washington, 2 min. 20 sec.; one-mile run, Lockwood, C. A., Arkansas, 5 min. 10 3-5 sec.; three standing broad jumps, Sylvia, G. F., Arkansas, 29 ft. 7 1/4 in.; 12-lb. shot put, Eckerd, S. L., Arkansas, 40 ft. 10 in.; 18-lb. rope climb, Brangenberg, C. J., North Dakota, 5 2-5 sec.; running high jump, Van Zile, L. E., Utah, 5 ft. 2 in.; quarter-mile potato race, Crawford, W. B., Arkansas, 1 min. 49 4-5 sec.

Winning team, Arkansas, Sylvia, 9 points; Lockwood, 8; Eckerd, 8; Lofgren, 6; Crawford, 5; Kurd, 1; Huber, 1; total, 38. Second team, Washington, Peasley, 15; Jockey, 15; total, 30. Points scored by ship teams: Arkansas, 38; Washington, 30; North Dakota, 9; Utah, 9; Florida, 4.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 27, 1913.

Fort Douglas is a forlorn looking place these days, with its heavy coat of snow unbroken except for a tiny path here and there made by the men of the Quartermaster Corps or by the young people of the few families left there. Major and Mrs. Uline and daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Hess and family, Mrs. Harker and family, Mrs. Axton and family, Mrs. Reuben Taylor and baby, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers and her sister, Mrs. Bowen, are all that are left out of the hospital, jolly garrison stationed there but a few weeks ago. Mrs. Perkins and her son, Fred, left last week for El Paso. Mrs. Graves and daughter, Dorothy, have gone to Spokane to spend the holidays with relatives. Mrs. Nicklin, Mrs. Henry M. Nelly and her boy and girl left together to join the regiment. Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Wilson B. Burr went together also, the latter to meet Captain Burr, who has a brief leave, and spend Christmas in Pasadena, and the former to join her sister in San Diego. Mrs. Glover went East to join relatives in New York, and Mrs. Henry C. Coburn to Washington to visit relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh have arrived from the Orient and are to spend a month or so with Mrs. Margaret Zane-Witcher and her father, Judge C. S. Zane. Later Captain Cavanaugh will join his regiment on the border. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory S. Adams and their son, James Yeates Adams, have also arrived and are with the Yeates family for

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 31, 1913.

Children of Mare Island have not yet ceased to talk of the Christmas tree festival of Christmas Eve, when children of officers and civilians all received beautiful gifts from the generous Santa Claus who visited the sail loft. The ladies of the station had been working on the plans for the affair for weeks. The immense tree, which reached nearly to the ceiling, was ablaze with electric lights of many colors, and the children themselves, with their pretty carols, contributed in no small degree to the success of the evening. A dance concluded the festival.

Christmas was observed with only family gatherings in most of the houses here and few had out-of-town guests. At the homes of Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, at the barracks, and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole, at the hospital, open house was kept, and at each some thirty or more friends called to exchange the greetings of the season over a glass of eggnog.

Mrs. L. W. T. Waller spent Christmas at the hacienda of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, at Pleasanton, being one of a large party over the holidays. Colonel Waller's return to Mare Island will be governed by the action taken by the department in naming a successor to Col. W. P. Biddle, commanding the Marine Corps. Colonel Waller is one of the candidates. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott spent Christmas at Berkeley as guests of friends. Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield had Christmas dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, of the Denver, and Mrs. Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman and others.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet has reported for radio duty at the yard. He will be head of the radio office here, although his principal work will be in connection with the inspection of stations along the coast. He is also to superintend the establishment of the two new high power radio stations, one on this coast and one at Honolulu. The material for both stations will be assembled at Mare Island when the respective sites have finally been selected. Miss Dorothy Bennett, up from Menlo Park Convent for the holidays with her parents, gave a jolly informal tea Sunday, all the girls of the yard and a number of the junior officers from the torpedo boats attending.

Mrs. Rush R. Wallace had a bridge party Saturday afternoon for Misses Dorothy Bennett, Janet Crose, Priscilla Ellicott, Ruth Hascal, Owens, Helen Baker, Mesdames Lyman, Mayfield, Gleason, Baker, Zane, Kimmell, Cole, Scudder, Misses Cornelia Kempff and Elizabeth Carter. Prizes were won by Miss Bennett, Miss Helen Baker, Mrs. Gleason and Mrs. Scudder. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Wallace gave a beefsteak supper. It was a combination birthday affair and so a huge birthday cake graced the center of the table, on which the decorations were all in red, Japanese lanterns being used extensively. No little fun was lent to the affair owing to the fact that the guests were all seated on beer kegs. Present: Surg. and Mrs. Carl, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Cole, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Lieut. and Mrs. Zane, Miss Elizabeth Carter, Miss Kempff, Major Charles S. Hill, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Lieutenants Hoyt and Thatcher.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay had a dinner last night for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Kars, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Capt. and Mrs. Rush R. Wallace and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren.

The California, now at San Diego, will arrive here Jan. 12, remaining until Jan. 17, taking on stores and provisions and return to San Diego, to be joined by the Maryland for target practice together. The California will then go to Guaymas to relieve the Pittsburgh, while the Maryland will come to Mare Island for her new battery. The oil tanker Kanawha, it is expected, can be launched in July. Her keel was laid early in December. The plates for the Maumee are being prepared as rapidly as are those of the Kanawha and as soon as the lattership leaves the ways the keel of the Maumee will be laid. Both ships will be off the ways during 1914.

Efforts are being made to locate Arthur Pippin, former paymaster of the Navy, who was brought from San Quentin State Prison a month ago and dismissed from the Service. He was not furnished with transportation to his home in Troy, N.Y., or with the \$28 given enlisted men under similar circumstances. Friends of Pippin in Washington took the matter up and had a ruling made by the Comptroller. As a result orders were received yesterday to furnish Pippin with transportation and the money, but no one knows where he is. He is sup-

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posed to be without friends on this coast and without funds. His sentence to state prison of seven years for embezzlement, committed while he was on the Independence here, was remitted by the Navy Department a month ago, when he had served only two years. No reason for this act was given.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1914.

The th   d  nsant given by the Civic League at the Cort street Theater, Dec. 27, began the holiday festivities and was greatly enjoyed by the town people and by many from the post. Attractive tea tables were arranged around the room, with prominent society girls as waitresses, among them being Misses Winifred Martin, Myrtle Lasseigne and Ruth Stewart, from the post, while Lieutenant F  ch  t acted as head waiter, with Lieutenants Russell, Murray and Bartholf as assistants. Among special features was a pretty Spanish dance, most gracefully tripped by Miss Cahill, also a tango by Miss George and Mr. Bruce.

The ball on Monday night for the Champlain Valley Hospital was a great success. Several jolly dinner parties preceded the dance, one being given by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers for Major and Mrs. Stevens, Misses Stevens and McCaffery and Lieutenants Murray and Bartholf; another by Mrs. Weed for twelve guests, those from the post being Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and Lieutenant F  ch  t.

A beautiful party took place Tuesday evening at the lovely old Weed home, in Plattsburg, where in the past thirty years many Army people have enjoyed the gracious hospitality of Mr. Smith Weed. Mr. and Mrs. George Weed and Miss Weed were hosts. Thirty guests in fancy costume, most of them Oriental, sat down to three large round tables in the spacious old dining room, where unique decorations carried out in detail both the yuletide and Oriental idea. Guests from the post were Mrs. Edwards as a lady of the harem, Miss Stevens as a Dutch maiden, Captain Edwards as a Turkish noble, Lieutenant Russell as a Chinese mandarin, Lieutenant F  ch  t as a Japanese knight, and Lieutenant Bartholf as a Turkish soldier. After dinner dancing was enjoyed until the wee small hours.

Wednesday night the usual New Year's Eve reception and dance took place at the administration building, and here the merry dancers welcomed in the New Year. Receiving with Col. and Mrs. Morton were Major and Mrs. Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and Captain Harbeson. Much credit is due Mrs. Boyers and Mrs. Rutherford for the delicious supper served, and Lieutenant McDowell for the artistic decorations. Before the dance several dinner parties were given in the garrison, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Weed, Misses Stevens, Ross and McCaffery, Captains Field and Harbeson and Mr. Stower; while Major and Mrs. Stevens entertained the Misses Weed, Mrs. Crofton and Lieutenants F  ch  t and Russell.

The reception on New Year's Day, given by Col. and Mrs. Morton at their attractive quarters, was a delightful affair. From an upper room the 5th Infantry orchestra rendered a beautiful program while Col. and Mrs. Morton were receiving from their many friends the season's happiest greetings. The house was beautifully decorated in the reds and greens of the Christmastime; Mrs. Edwards served punch, Mrs. McKee served coffee and Mrs. Boyers served eggnog, while assisting Mrs. Partello with the salad and more substantial were the young ladies of the post, Misses Winifred Martin, Dorothy McKee, Myrtle Lasseigne and Ruth Stewart. More than 100 guests enjoyed Col. and Mrs. Morton's hospitality.

The 1st Battalion, from temporary duty at Fort Ethan Allen, returned to Plattsburg Tuesday. Mrs. Crofton and Mr. Crofton, widow and son of Capt. William L. Crofton, 1st Inf., are spending a few weeks in Plattsburg. Lieut. and Mrs. White had as their guest for New Year's Lieutenant Taylor, a former classmate of Lieutenant White; on New Year's they had a small dinner in his honor, having as guests Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell and Mr. Enders.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence returned Friday from New York and now have as their house guest Miss Glover. Mrs. Partello had with her a few days during the holidays her sisters, the Misses O'Brien, of Troy, N.Y. Miss Boswell, of Cohoes, N.Y., is in the post as a guest of Miss Winifred Martin. Mrs. Rutherford on Saturday evening gave a jolly toboggan party in honor of Miss Grace Dayton, who is visiting her.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 2, 1914.

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired, has been visiting friends in Cheyenne. On Sunday Miss Elizabeth Gill gave a delightful supper complimentary to Miss Emily Berry and Dr. Sherwood and for Misses Lucy Berry, Edmunds, Abbott and Dr. Baylis, Dr. Sherwood, Lieutenants McDonald, Edmunds and Mr. Carey Abbott.

Dr. Baylis gave a most congenial dinner at noon on Sunday for Miss Berry, Miss Lucy Berry, Miss Helen Abbott, Dr. Sherwood and Lieutenant McDonald. A most enjoyable dancing party was given on New Year's Eve by the Misses Evelyn and Emily Jones, when a feature was a prize tango. The first prize was awarded to two of the most popular young people of the post, Lieutenant McDonald and Miss Lucy Berry. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder, Miss Edmunds, Captain Parker, Dr. Sherwood, Dr. Baylis, Lieutenants Edmunds and Jones.

The customary reception held on New Year's Day by the Commanding Officer was extended by Capt. Francis Le J. Parker to all the officers and their families and many of the townspeople. The quarters were artistically decorated with American flags, palms and ferns. In the dining room an elaborate lunch was served at a table made most attractive with a handsome lunch cloth of Chinese embroidery and a huge centerpiece of pink and white carnations, with numerous bunches of sweetpeas. Mrs. William W. Reno assisted in receiving, Mrs. Edmunds helped serve punch and Miss Emily Berry the eggnog, while Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Myer assisted in the dining room. Capt. H. A. Sievert, 9th Cav., en route for the Philippines, spent a few days in the post.

The soldiers of the 11th Infantry and 4th Field Artillery

who were left in charge of the barracks left Dec. 27 to join their respective organizations.

Governor and Mrs. Carey gave a brilliant reception on New Year's. Guests from the post were Major and Mrs. Reno, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Myer, Miss Berry, Captain Parker, Dr. Sherwood, Dr. Baylis, Lieutenants McDonald, Edmunds and Jones.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 14, 1913.

Mrs. Wheatley entertained the Ladies' Card Club Dec. 3 and Mrs. Wyke won the prize. Present: Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Stevens, Morian, Schoeffel, Ellis, Juenemann and Wyke. Dancing and cards were enjoyed at the club Wednesday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mr. Schmidt, Misses Janet and Fay Schmidt, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieutenant Marks, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Captain Waring, Dr. McEnery, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Major Shook, Colonel Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Miss Wyke, Mr. Ashley Rowell and Mrs. Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Goldman, Miss Goldman, Miss Morris and Mr. Morris, of Denver.

Mrs. Schoeffel entertained at tea Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Morian, Mrs. Juenemann and Mrs. Wheatley. Mrs. Wyke was hostess the same afternoon for Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Bernheim.

One of the worst blizzards on record swept over this part of the country Thursday and Friday, and all communication between Denver and Fort Logan was cut off for four days. Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Major Shook, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim "pooled their interests" and had supper with Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Monday, Mesdames Wyke, Schoeffel and Morian had tea with Mrs. Juenemann. Mrs. Wyke was hostess for the card club Wednesday, when Mrs. Graham won the prize. Present: Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Wheatley, Morian, Schoeffel, Ellis and Juenemann.

The Evening Card Club met at the Officers' Club and Mrs. Schoeffel and Colonel Ellis held the high scores. Present: Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mr. and Mrs. Morian, Major Shook, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Doris Wyke, Mr. Schmidt and Misses Janet and Fay Schmidt. Mrs. Van Deusen and the Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen left Thursday for San Francisco en route to Manila, to spend the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel spent the week-end at the Albany, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dutton, and attended several most enjoyable affairs, among them the dance given by the Society of the Philippines, in which society Captain Schoeffel is aid to the commander-in-chief. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained with a most delightful supper, followed by cards, on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens.

Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley gave an informal supper in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Morian, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Major Shook.

Fort Logan, Colo., Dec. 28, 1913.

A number of people on Dec. 14 enjoyed a sleigh ride, followed by a delightful supper at Mrs. Wyke's for Mesdames Graham, Wyke and Juenemann, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Misses Doris Wyke, Janet and Fay Schmidt, Captain Waring and Dr. McEnery. The Ladies' Card Club met with Mrs. Bernheim last week and Mrs. Juenemann won the prize. Present: Mesdames Graham, Stevens, Wheatley, Schoeffel, Ellis, Juenemann and Wyke. Col. and Mrs. Ellis gave a charmingly appointed dinner Saturday before Christmas for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim.

On Christmas Day at Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel's were Mr. and Mrs. Morian and Lieutenant Titus. Mr. Schmidt had as guests Captain Waring and Dr. McEnery. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley were hosts for Colonel Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Lieutenant Marks. Major and Mrs. Gambrell had Col. and Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Richeson.

Noticed at the Denver Club ball on Friday evening were Colonel Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Gambrell and Captain Gajot. Mrs. Gambrell left to-day for Baltimore to visit Major Gambrell's family.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 27, 1913.

Christmas this year was a season of gayety. Every ship and home at the yard was decorated with greens, flowers and flags. On board ship and at the barracks splendid dinners were served. For the little people of the Navy there was a fine tree in the sail loft, to which ninety were invited. There was music and dancing, and gifts for every little tot. Many of the grown-ups enjoyed the tree almost as much as did the children. Lieut. F. D. Perkins was Santa Claus and Mrs. Cottman furnished ice cream and cake as a surprise. In the morning there was a golf tournament. The first prize, a silver cup, and also the annual play for the Bolcom cup, won last year by Admiral Cottman, was won by Mr. F. G. Forbes; second prize by Lieut. G. C. Baughman; third prize, Naval Constructor Yates; fourth prize, Commander Irwin. Other players were Messrs. Brady, Bush, Blamer, Moses, Geiger, Almy, Cottman, Shearer, Druley, Backus, Thomas, Gregory and Warfield.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman had as dinner guests on Christmas Day Mrs. Cottman's brother, Mr. William M. Klink, Mrs. Klink and two daughters, of San Francisco; Mrs. Klink, sr., Mrs. Harriet Brown and a number of the bachelors of the station. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold entertained Christmas Day for Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Asst. Paymr. F. C. Bowerford, Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morrell, Capt. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer and Lieut. and Mrs. Rorex. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Brady had as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Fegan, Miss Mitchell and Lieutenant Buckley. Naval Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Nutting are entertaining for the Christmas season Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dew, Miss Mary Jane and Master E. M. Dew, Mrs. G. E. Dew and Mr. Ferguson, all of Toledo, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dew, of Centralia, Miss Bertha Dew, of Virginia, and Mr. D. C. Evans, of Reserve, Kas. Lieuts. E. P. Moses and C. C. Baughman acted as Santa Claus to four children on Christmas Day, supplying them with gifts and a splendid Christmas dinner. Lieut. G. A. Alexander took a launch party to the Naval Magazine grounds last Saturday to choose Christmas trees. Lunch was enjoyed around a blazing camp fire. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. McGill, Mrs. Harry Johnson, Mrs. Lillian Wright, Mrs. G. B. Whitmore, Lieutenants Alexander and Floyd, Paymaster Lupton and Dr. Turner.

Complimentary to Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden entertained at dinner Friday. Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook entertained at Christmas dinner Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Traut, Lieut. and Mrs. Crittenden and Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram. Capt. and Mrs. Waldo Evans entertained at dinner on board the West Virginia last Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Irwin, Capt. and Mrs. Traut, Lieut. and Mrs. Pegram and Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn.

Unofficial information received yesterday states that Capt. C. F. Pond is to relieve Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman as commandant here. Captain Pond is now at Mare Island. He spent many months here about two years ago while his ship, the Pennsylvania, was undergoing repairs and the ship was one of the most hospitable that ever visited the yard. Rear Admiral Cottman will go East and retires on Feb. 13. Admiral and Mrs. Cottman expect to spend several months at the Admiral's old home in New York, attend the opera and play golf as soon as the weather permits. They are golf enthusiasts and have both won many contests here.

The cruiser New Orleans goes into commission here Dec. 31 and on Jan. 8 will sail for Mexican waters, under com-

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mand of Comdr. N. E. Irwin, detached from the cruiser Charleston. Other officers to go on the New Orleans are Lieuts. A. C. Kail, executive; R. L. Lowman, navigator; M. J. Peterson, engineer officer; Ensigns Haislip, Small, Wills and Pace, Surg. A. D. McLean, Paymaster Bowerford, Pay Clerk McKenzie, Gunner Eric Richter and Mach. D. Mullan. The Albany, which recently returned from the Asiatic Station, was placed in first reserve at the yard last Tuesday.

The second Seattle built submarine boat, H-3, will come to the yard within the next two weeks to be turned over to the Government and shortly after will be placed in commission with Lieut. J. A. Monroe in command.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 27, 1913.

On board the California the menu of Christmas Day was grape fruit; consomm   vermicelli, fancy crackers, olives, mixed pickles; fried oysters, tomato sauce, Chateaubriand, sauce champignons, petit pois; Baker sugar-cured ham, smoked tongue, lettuce salad, French dressing; roast young turkey, giblet gravy, sage dressing, cranberry sauce; baked sweet potatoes, asparagus, drawn butter; mince pie, apple pie, Neapolitan ice cream, gourdmandises, oranges, apples, bananas, nuts, candy, raisins, layer cake; cigars, cigarettes, coffee. A fine musical program was given by the ship's band during the serving of the dinner. Open house was held on board the California and Yorktown during the day. In the evening a number of the men from the two ships were entertained with a Christmas party at the Seamen's Rest, the hosts being members of the Floating Society of Christian Endeavor.

Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, U.S.A., recently assigned to the aviation corps, has arrived at Hotel del Coronado, accompanied by Mrs. Foulis, and reported for duty at the camp on North Island. An informal hop was given on board the U.S.S. California Wednesday afternoon, with the wardrobe and junior officers as hosts. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Lieut. Stanley W. Wood, Lieut. Joseph O. Morrow, Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, Lieut. and Mrs. Foulis and Lieutenants Taliaferro and Nicholson. Mrs. E. Chartres-Martin was hostess Tuesday at a luncheon in honor of Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Sebree.

San Diego friends of the couple have been much interested in the announcement of the birth of a daughter to Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis H. Brereton, at Annapolis. Lieutenant Brereton is a member of the aviation corps on North Island. Mrs. Brereton is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Holmes, of the U.S. Grant Hotel, in this city. Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, U.S.A., in command of the interne camp on Point Loma, is on a trip to Cuba in connection with the estate of the father of Mrs. Benteen. Among those about the table at a dinner party given Christmas night at Hotel del Coronado were Lieuts. Emanuel A. Loftquist, Johnson, Robert S. Parr, Byrne, Robert H. Skelton, White, Beriah M. Thompson and Barber, of the U.S.S. California. Lieutenants Carberry and Taliaferro, of the aviation camp, made a high flight of 7,800 feet on Friday.

Word has been received here of the death in Louisville, Ky., of Col. R. M. Kelly, father of Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, U.S.A., who was recently killed by the fall of an aeroplane at the North Island camp here. The father's death is said to have resulted from shock, following the son's fatal accident.

Cards announcing the engagement of Miss Marjorie Gardiner, of Oakland, to Lieut. William W. Harris, U.S.A., have been received at San Diego, Cal., where the bride-elect is well known, where her grandfather, the late Thomas Gardiner, was formerly the manager of the Morning Union. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1914.

Mrs. Hicks on Dec. 30 entertained at bridge for Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Abernethy. Tuesday evening a number went to the bowling alley and later to the club for a rabbit. Among those bowling were Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Turner and Lieutenant King. Mrs. Ferguson, of Orange, is visiting her brother, Captain Cooper, en route to Europe. Mr. Turner, of Columbia University, was guest of Capt. and Mrs. Steele over New Year's.

Mrs. Patterson gave a tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Fletcher, of New York. Mrs. Calvert presided at the tea table. Among those present were Major Rutherford, Major Wheeler, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Chaplain and Mrs. Headley, Dr. and Mrs. Moore and Lieutenants King and Stanton. There was a hop New Year's Eve at the Club. Supper was served at midnight and dancing was kept up until a late hour.

Major and Mrs. Abernethy entertained on New Year's afternoon at an eggnog party for Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Capt. and Mrs. Tilton, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Ferguson, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieutenants Baird and Stanton and Mr. Duval. Mrs. Allen Kimberly was guest of honor at a bridge party given on Saturday afternoon by Mrs. Dunn. Tapestry pillows were won by Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Headley and Mrs. Tilton. Among those playing were Mesdames Beverly W. Dunn, Kimberly, Abernethy, Sarratt, Rutherford, Headley, Cross, Bishop, Cooper and Lane. Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Hicks came in for tea at five.

Capt. and Mrs. Collins left for a ten days' leave on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart have joined the post and are living in the quarters vacated by Lieutenant Gillespie. Col.

and Mrs. Cronkhite have returned from West Point, where they went to spend the holidays.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Dec. 30, 1913.

The officers and ladies of the 1st Cavalry on Dec. 18 gave a farewell reception for Mrs. Finley, who is going South to spend the holidays with her son. Capt. and Mrs. Moseley gave a dinner Dec. 20 for Col. and Mrs. Forsythe, Capt. and Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Roscoe.

The Misses Grant were hostesses at a tea Dec. 23 for the Misses Littebrant, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond, Misses Warner, Lowe, Clark, Johnson, Major Collins, Captain Poillon, Lieutenants Pratt, Munnikhuysen, Smith, Widner, Clark and Spencer. Christmas Eve a crowd from the post went over to Del Monte to dance and were guests of Miss Warner at supper after the hop. Those from the post were the Misses Littebrant, Clark, Mary and Dorothy Grant, Captain Poillon, Lieutenants Pratt, Munnikhuysen, Clark, Sliney and Spencer. Mrs. Brett and Miss Brett are guests of Lieutenant Boles for the holidays.

Christmas Day Col. and Mrs. Forsythe gave a delightful egg-nog party for all the officers and ladies at the post; Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright entertained at dinner for Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Grow, Mrs. Oakford and Mr. Foote. Dec. 26 Miss Forsythe was hostess at a dance for Mrs. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright, Misses Warner, Laura and Marion Littebrant, Brett, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Major Collins, Captain Poillon, Lieutenants Pratt, Munnikhuysen, Symington, Boles, Smith, Sliney, Spencer and Clark.

The Misses Littebrant gave a pretty tea Dec. 20 in honor of Miss Brett and for Misses Lowe, Warner, Ames, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Forsythe, Major Collins, Captain Poillon, Lieutenants Pratt, Boles, Munnikhuysen, Clark, Widner, Spencer and Sliney. Dec. 30 Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges gave a chafing-dish party in honor of Miss Brett and for Lieut. and Mrs. Offley, Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Misses Laura and Marion Littebrant, Forsythe, Mary and Dorothy Grant, Lieutenants Boles, Sliney and Spencer. Major Collins has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway.

Lieutenants Pratt, Munnikhuysen and Sliney are spending New Year's in the city. Lieutenant Pegram and bride arrived Dec. 29 and are staying at Del Monte for a few days.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Jan. 4, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Linnard, Mrs. Heakes, Miss Heakes and Miss Douglass, of Mobile, were week-end guests of Captain Doores, who returned to the post Saturday for duty. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith gave a delightful luncheon on Sunday in honor of their cousin, Miss Fearn, of Mobile. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fearn, Mrs. Davis, Misses Fearn, Rush, Walsh, Monk, Messrs. Cortelyou, Baker, Houston, Bethea and Dr. Rivers. Mr. J. Garcia left Sunday for his home in Chicago, after a visit to his brother, Dr. Garcia. Those who attended the strikers' ball in Mobile Wednesday were Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were guests while in Mobile of Mr. and Mrs. Donald. Mrs. Clisby returned to the post with Lieut. and Mrs. Smith Thursday, to be their guest for several days. Mrs. Campbell and her mother, Mrs. Cheeseman, were guests at dinner Saturday of Capt. and Mrs. Garcia.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald are week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Sunday Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Cheeseman were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Doores at breakfast and of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith at dinner. That afternoon Mrs. Cheeseman and Mrs. Campbell and her two little daughters left for Fort Monroe, to join Lieutenant Campbell.

The Misses Schieffer and Miss Beatty, of Mobile, returned to town Wednesday after visiting Chaplain and Mrs. Newsom for a few days. Heber and Howard Newsom, after having spent the holidays at home, returned Wednesday to Greensboro, where they will resume their studies. Mrs. Newsom and Mary Newsom returned Saturday to Mobile.

MADISON BARRACKS NOTES.

Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., Jan. 3, 1914.

The indoor meet held Dec. 30 was, by far, the best in our history. The events were run off in a snappy manner and were keenly contested, not a moment being wasted. The winners of firsts were as follows: Horizontal bar, McArdie, Co. F; parallel bar, Silk, Co. F; side horse, Silk, Co. F; long horse, Fillo, Co. L; broad jump, Flynn, Regt. Detach.; shot put, Wiley, Co. K; pole climb, Laury, Co. L. A team of ten men from Co. F won the medicine ball race, Co. L being second. Privates Maloney and Hubbard gave an excellent exhibition of boxing, and two teams from Co. L a "turtle race." Co. F won the Athletic Cup, having the greatest number of points, and Co. L the Chaplain's Trophy, having the greatest number of men "placed."

On New Year's Eve the local lodge of Knights of Pythias, composed principally of enlisted men, gave a dance in their hall, and Mrs. Smith had a children's party for the members of the G.F.S., who attended in appropriate costumes.

The arrival of a baby girl has delighted the heart of Battalion Sergeant Major Feireisel, and the same happy event has occurred at the home of Acting Cook Casler, Hospital Corps. First Sergeant Nelson, of the Regimental Detachment, and Sergt. Hans Otzen, Co. G, are rejoicing in the possession of a daughter and son, respectively. The latter has already been regularly proposed for membership in the Thomas C. Woodbury Garrison of the Army and Navy Union, of which his proud father is commander.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 6. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. William R. Bush. Sailed Jan. 5 from New York for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. Sailed Jan. 5 from New York for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander. LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

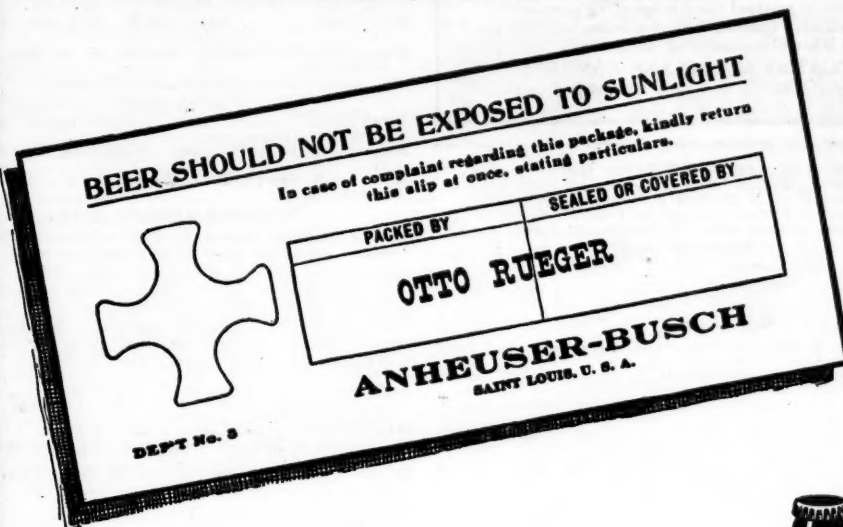
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander. RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flag-

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ship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Sailed Jan. 4 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Jan. 3 from Lynnhaven Roads for East Coast of Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the Quarantine Station, off Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns (ordered as flotilla flagship). Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry K. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William O. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander. MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERREY (destroyer). Ensign Bernard O. Willis. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum ordered to command.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.

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C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Georgetown, S.C.

Third Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
G-2. Lieut. Ralph Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At Cuatro Reales Channel, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. Sailed Jan. 4 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton ordered to command.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohage. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. Sailed Jan. 3 from Pensacola, Fla., for Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fischer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser ordered to command.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.
SALEM, cruiser—third class, Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Newton A. McCully. At San Francisco, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At Sausalito, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert F. Gross. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Lieut. Edwin Guthrie ordered to command.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-2. Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svaz. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound. Comdr. Frederick A. Traut ordered to command.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank P. Baldwin. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-8 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been temporarily transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Olongapo, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Lawrence P. Treadwell. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provost Babin. At Canton, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign William M. Quigley. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Grady B. Whitehead. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihedaffer. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABRENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Shanghai, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been transferred temporarily from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address care of P.S. San Francisco, Cal.
AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 2 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Tay-

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lor. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. Sailed Jan. 3 from Ship Island, Miss., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernethy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. Sailed Jan. 4 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Sailed Jan. 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Jan. 5 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Jan. 5 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI (aeronautic station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick ordered to command.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14 guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. Sailed Jan. 3 from Pensacola, Fla., for Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALPH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. Sailed Jan. 5 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan O. Twining. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Ensenada, Lower California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city. Capt. James R. Driggs, merchant service, ordered to command.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.

Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Warden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Torpedoboats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey and the submarine B-1.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC, Btsn. Thomas J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet."

The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scalo. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.) At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. Edward W. Eberle ordered to command.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

FISH HAWK, Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.

Iwana, Boston.

Massachusetts, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia.

Castine, Boston.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

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Constitution, Boston.

General Alava, Cavite.

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Sterling, Norfolk.
Terror, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

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Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Chicago, Ill.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Newbern, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.
Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isa de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo.
Machias, New Haven, Conn.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Baltimore, Md.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 582.)

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

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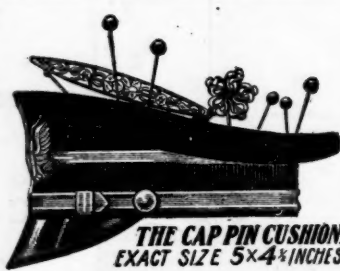
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How to reduce them

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